HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,263—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904 | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 2 P.M. | | | | |
| 27th Aug. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 3rd Sep. | BALLAARAT | 4890 | ..... | ..... |
| 10th " | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 17th " | VICTORIA | 6522 | ..... | ..... |
| 24th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 1st Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | ..... | ..... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 6938 |
| 15th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ..... |
| 22nd " | ARCADIA | 6603 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 29th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ..... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND-BEHIC | 6,635 | Guionnet | 8th Sep. 1904. |
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 6th Oct. 1904. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,248 | Gregorj | 3rd Nov. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 16th Sept., 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Oct. 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † PERSIA | P. Cragnietto | 5,895 | 31st Aug 1904 |
| † NIPPON | D. Mistrorigo | 6,317 | 8th Oct. " |

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,095 | 27th Aug. 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 28th Aug.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or abou 7th Sept. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 26th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1904.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEVANZO | 5,000 | ..... | 15th Sept. 1904. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Oct. 1904. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Nov. 1904. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 180 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Sept. 1904. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Oct. 1904. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Nov. 1904. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING took place this evening in the presence of a crowd of various nationalities. The hall was illuminated with electric lamps. About six o'clock in the evening Mr. Ardeshir and the members of the Drawing Committee presented themselves. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind support in his business and their appreciation of the articles supplied. Imitation, he continued, is the highest form of flattery. Many outside big merchants and petty shop-keepers had copied Ardeshir's scheme, but had failed completely for lack of printer's ink and because they were not widely known. Large advertisements were the only way to make a thing popular. When I first started, he said, the printer's bill ran to three figures, but now it is four figures. More than that there were the establishment expenses. The tickets, books and registers were put before the public for inspection and then the drawing commenced. The first prize of Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 81, held by Shamji Ramlal, Sarang Tarapon. The second prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 666 held by Mansukhram Dalpatram Mehta, cotton merchant, Baroda. The third prize of Rs. 100 fell to No. 1200 held by Sirinbai Dinshawji Kapadia, Surat. An extra prize of Rs. 300 fell to No. 4 44, held by Dhulabsingh Soorsingh, railway contractor, Ghaziabad. Many prize-winners were on the premises and were paid then and there. The remaining prizes were destributed all over India. Heavy rain fell during the evening, yet hundreds gathered in Ardeshir's premises indicating the attraction and public faith in the scheme. Refreshments were provided free and were supplied by the Temple Bar Hotel. People commenced registering their orders for the next drawing which will take place in the middle of November.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.
FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.
U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.
G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.
15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS.
THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS.
McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.
BOMBAY AGENTS :
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.
When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.
The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to
THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.
Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.
IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.
Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.
WARRANTED TWO YEARS.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO MORE HEAVY AND HEADY ALES OF OUR FATHERS AND GRANDFATHERS.
BULL DOG LIGHT ALE
A good BURTON BEER Specially Brewed for India.
PURE—SPARKLING—BRILLIANT:
OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING BARS, AND AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA, D. C. OOMRIGAR, | MONGINI BROS. J. F. KUTHOKE, | KING JOHN SON D. D. BARIA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S
1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).
1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.
2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.
4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.
5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.
R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!
THE LATEST WAR NEWS
For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.
Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S LD BUILDINGS.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd August, 1904.

NOTICE.

SANDALWOOD SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held in 1904 as follows in the Districts of the Mysore State :—

MYSORE ——19th to 23rd November.
BANGALORE —26th November,
HASSAN ——1st December.
KADUR ——5th to 8th December.
SHIMOGA ——12th to 19th December.

Particulars are obtainable from the District Forest Officers concerned.

M. MUTTANNAH, R.B.,
Conservator of Forests.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

July 23rd, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID RICHMOND, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866" NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of David Richmond, Civil Engineer, deceased, late of Warrenpoint in the County of Down, Ireland, who died a bachelor at No 19, Lower Mount Street in the City of Dublin, Ireland, on or about the 3rd day of October, 1903, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said deceased, were on the 29th day of July, 1904, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Robert Aitken, Esquire, the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay and the duly constituted Attorney of WILLIAM HENRY MANN and the REVEREND WILLIAM McMORDIE, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased (for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should come in and obtain Probate of the said Will granted to them or either of them from the said High Court) having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office No 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

THE HAND IN HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

ESTABLISHED 1696.

45 per cent. reduction of PREMIUM after 5 years, and other tables. Lowest Rates.

JOHN E. MINNITT,
74, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.
COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.
CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.
SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.
Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRESIDENCY-PARSI MATCH.—TRY BOMBAY FRENCH STORES Co.'s Brandies, Champagnes, Wines, Liqueurs, Beers, &c., to be had in retail at the PARISIAN RESTAURANT BAR, near the Well, next to Mr. J. B. Mirzban's House, on Wadia Road.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A PITMAN'S SHORTHAND WRITER thoroughly experienced, one who has had experience in a daily journal. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem up to Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply by letter with testimonials to MANAGER, "Rangoon Times" Press, Rangoon.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES—C. JOST & Co. Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Established 1882.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says :—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS !!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms. by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-8 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nicpon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

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EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Rs.1/2. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 216 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong English-built pony cart, by Windover, with rubber tyred bicycle wheels, in very good order.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, in Apollo Chambers, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockery, and best plated-ware, drawing room suit, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by S Rose and Co, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, teakwood single and double bedsteads, musical box, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, English ice-box, baba perambulators, &c, &c, the property of Dr. F. E. PLAGE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 1st and FRIDAY, the 2nd, proximo at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godown S. and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co.'s office, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of white and black woollen blankets (new and old), jackets blouses, pagris, coats and trousers, (new and old) caps, ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks napkins, waterproof sheets, tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, and leather skins, provision wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottles, heel-tips, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes, reading lamps, flags, condensed milk &c, &c, too numerous to describe.

N.B.—Most of the articles are new and very useful and are not even unpacked.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SILK-

Messrs MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., on account of the concerned ex s. s. "Chusan" :—4 cases damaged China silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Khoja Mahomed Baloo, Furniture Merchant, consisting of almiras, glass doors, book cases, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, suits of drawing room, sofas and chairs, side boards, new bentwood furniture, pieces of tapestry and plush, Austrian safe, furniture, tiles, marble dining table 8 by 4 feet, marble slabs, &c.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Trimbuk Parasram Street, near Goal Pitha, Fackland Road, the following machinery of Mr. M. N. Kaveram's Workshop closing business, consisting of—

1 11-brake horse power oil engine, by R. Cundall and Sons, in working order.
4 lathes, 1 of 12 feet and 3 of 10 feet.
1 drilling machine hand and power.
1 planing machine about 6 feet table, by Whitworth.
1 shaping machine 4 1-2 feet, 14 inches stroke, by Newbolt.
Also sundry tools, shaftings, pulleys, pedastals, dye, taps, table furniture, 1 rotary pump 3 inches suction, 1 water tank, 4 × 4 ft etc.
Also 1 vertical oil engine, 5 H. P. by Brown's Patent, in working order.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, behind the Reservoir and near the Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffoniers, almirah, English bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, best plateware, crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, carpets, rich table ornaments, Chubb's ironsafe on stand, ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., English ice box, 1 English cabriolette by Windower in good conditon, etc., the property of H B. PIKE Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MOTI SHIWREE

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Shantabai Yeshwant Mahikar, the administratrix, and Shankar Yeshwant Mahikar, the administrator, of the estate of the deceased transferee of the Mortgagee Yeshwant Anandrao Mahikar and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bhikoo Baloo Matray Agree in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of March 1881, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Mahadeo alias Baboorao Abbaji Kalay of the other part, the following landed property, viz :—

Firstly :—All that piece of Government Toka land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Moti Shiwree, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 121 and 197, New Nos. 1623 and 15097, old Survey No. 1a and New Survey No. 2274, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1119, containing by admeasurement 879 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Laxman Namaji Patel, on the west by the property of Jiwan Gumaji and partly by Government land, on the north by the property of Narayen Whithoba, and on the south by the property of Parsee Maneckji Cowasji.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government Toka land, situate at Moti Shiwree in the Island of Bombay in the sub district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 56 New No. 14677, old Survey No.—and New Survey No. 2933, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—containing by admeasurement 345 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Babaji Dhanaji Matray, on the west by the property of Jivan Cafree, on the south by the property of Dorabji Nowrojee, and on the north by the property of Ganoo Rama and public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A PIECE OF LAND AT MOTI SHIWREE,

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4-30 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Shantabai Yeshwant Mahikar, the administratrix, and Shanker Yeshwant Mahikar, the Administrator of the estate of the deceased transferee of the mortgagee Yeshwant Anandrao Mahikar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jairam Barick Thakoor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of May, 1888, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Mahadeo alias Baboorao Abbaji Kalay of the other part, the following piece of land, viz :—

All that piece of Government Toka land, situate at Moti Shiwree, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub district of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 197, New No. 14402, old Survey No.—and New Survey No. 1, and assessed by the Collator of Assessment under Ward No. 2119 and Street No. 1133 and containing by admeasurement 593 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Purshotam Wassudevji, on the north by the property of Narayen Vithoba Patel, and on the south by the property of Pandu Ramji Thackoor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra House, near the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and Co. chairs, plateglass, crockery and glassware cottage piano, Gent's Beeston Humber first grade bicycle, lady's first grade Singer's bicycle, Jail-made cane chairs, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, etc., the property of ALFRED MULL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI 6TH LANE OUT SIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1904, at 4 p. m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs Manekchand Hirachand and Navalchand Hirachand and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Narbadabai, wife of Govindji Lalji, Govinji Lalji and Ramabai, widow of Thakar Harji Zina, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the east side of the Khetwadi sixth lane, in the Registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 2128, New No 9223, old Survey No 758, New No 5149 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No 1932, Street No 32 and containing by admeasurement 200 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Khetwadi 6th lane, on the west and north by the Cart of Bawa Saodagar and on the south by a passage and house of Vishoo Damjee and which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narbadabai, wife of Govindji Lalji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Malvi Hiraial and Mody, Attorneys for the said Manekchand Hirachand and Navalchand Hirachand, at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 24th August, 1904.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... ,, 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereto travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, p. a.
,, 2 years 5½ ,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,
Esplanade Road.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years... ... ... ... | 5 per cent. |
| ,, 1 Year ... ... ... ... | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 6 Months ... ... ... ... | 4 ,, |
| ,, 3 ,, ... ... ... ... | 3½ ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

| LONDON. | HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI. |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manilla | Yokohama |
| Thaiping | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

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### ARE MADE MISERABLE BY KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

MANY women have kidney trouble, but unfortunately they do not know it by that name. They think only men have such troubles, and that their own dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feelings, faint spells, and irregular heart, come from some other cause.

Sometimes they do. They Kidneys are not the cause of all diseases, but they are the cause of most, because they have the most work to do.

It is their duty to filter the impurities out of the blood and for this purpose all the blood passes through the kidneys once every four minutes, day and night.

Kidney trouble in women affects the whole female organism sympathetically. It is these kidney impurities in the blood which cause that fagged-out, run-down, sleepless, restless feeling.

They make you irritable, easily worried and excited over trifles, and make you discouraged.

But don't imagine you have some incurable disease and that you cannot be well.

Treat the cause—doctor your kidneys—and by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, aid the kidneys to filter the impurities out of the system that are causing your trouble.

Grateful men and women over the entire world are now finding untold relief and thorough cures by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They afford just the assistance the kidneys require to help them in their work of filtering the blood, and they are so safe and gentle in their action that the weakest invalid or the youngest child may use them freely. Do not be discouraged. Your trouble may be kidney trouble, and if so, it is curable.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses.

We know that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills (which are sold by all chemists) will help everyone suffering from kidney or bladder trouble, and we will gladly send a free sample box to anyone who mentions this paper. Address: Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SECURITIES—** | | | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols | £88 1-16 | = | — 3-16 |
| 3 do. Rentes | £98 1-4 | = | unchanged |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | £104 1-2 | = | do |
| 4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £93 1-16 | = | do |
| **SILVER—** | | | |
| Spot in London | 26 1-2 | = | — 1-8 |
| 2 months hence | 26 3-8 | = | — 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 57 5-8 | = | + 1-4 |
| **EXCHANGES—** | | | |
| Paris cheques | 25.26 | = | + 1-2 |
| Berlin | 20.45 1-4 | = | 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4.88 1-8 | = | unchanged |
| **DISCOUNTS—** | | | |
| Bank of England | 3 | per cent = | do |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 7-8 | per cent = | do |
| 6 " " " | 3 1-8 | per cent = | do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-8 | per cent = | do |
| 3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 5-8 | per cent = | do |
| **INTEREST—** | | | |
| Day to day loans | 1 7-8 | per cent = | do |
| 7 day market loans | 2 | per cent = | do |

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

**WHEAT—**
Club No. 1 32 1-4 A.-S. sellers
Red Karachi 30 S.-O., sellers } strong.

**RAPESEED—**
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 A.-S. done
Brown 32 A.-S. done } firmer

**LINSEED—**
Linseed Bold 57 S.-O. done quieter

**COFFEE—**
Coffee in New York 8 1-4
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,940,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull, Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·22+8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug.-Sept. 5·73 +3 | Sept.-Oct. 5·56 | Oct.-Nov. 5·26 |
| Nov.-Dec. 5·32 | Dec.-Jan. 5·29 | Jan.-Feb. 5·28 |
| Feb.-Mch. 5·28 | Mch.-Apl. 5·29 | Apl.-May. 5·29 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 4,000 |
| Do. last year | 100 |
| Exports to Great Britain | nil |
| Do. do Continent | nil |
| In New York— | |
| Spot | 11·00 + 15 |
| Futures, month of December | 9·91 + 16 |
| Do. do. March | 9·98 + 16 |
| In New Orleans— | |
| Spot | 10 1-2 + 1·3 |
| Futures, month of Sept. | 10·05 + 31 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 9·95 + 31 |
| Tone at close | firm. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 22nd August, 1904 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 290 bales. |
| Wheat | 37,327 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,342 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 15,311 " |
| Gingellyseed | 60 " |
| Poppyseed | 2,205 " |
| Groundnuts | 103 " |
| Castorseed | 4,984 " |
| Rice | 10,091 " |
| Myrabolams | 12 " |
| Oottonseed | 4,758 " |
| Mowraseed | 6,062 " |
| Gram | 1,521 " |
| Joowar | 13,368 " |
| Maize | nil |

BOMBAY, AUGUST 23.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s·3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s·4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do ..... 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do ..... 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ..... 133
Shanghai 30 do do ..... 186
Japan 30 do do ..... 149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... ... ... | ... | 98-15 |
| 1st Settlement | 31 August | ... | 98-13 |
| 2nd do | 30 Sept. | ... | 98-9 |

Money Market. Tone easy.

**BANK RATE.—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st April | 3 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do 16th June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do 23rd June | 3 | do |
| Bank of Madras do 6th July | 4 | do |

**SEEDS—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 | 3 | 0 to 6 4 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore. Ready. | 5 | 4 | 0 to 5 5 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 11 | 0 to 5 12 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 13 | 0 to 0 0 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 to 6 1 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 24 | | |

**WHEAT.**—Tone firm.
Soft Red Ahmedabad ..... Rs. 29 1-2
Club No. 1 ..... Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— firm.
Estimated sales ..... bales 4,000
Imports ..... do 3,000

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aug.-Sept. 5·83 +12 | Sept.-Oct. 5·53 +12 | Oct.-Nov. 5·48 +12 |
| Nov.-Dec. 5·44 +12 | Dec.-Jan. 5·40 +12 | Jan.-Feb. 5·40 +12 |
| Feb.-Mar. 5·49 +12 | Mar.-April 5·41 +12 | April.-My. 5·41 +12 |

COTTON.—Market firm and pricer of new crop are about Rs. 5 higher than yesterday. The advance in rates has checked business, and we hear of little doing at Colaba.


**A Delicious Pink Bath.**

**Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.**

**A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.**

**Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."**


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

**BIRTHS.**

FRANCIS—August 16, at St Mary's, Ootacamund, the wife of W Francis, I C S, of a daughter.
JAMES—August 14, at Almora, the wife of H R James, Indian Educational Service, of a son.
MAIR—August 18, at 229 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of A Mair, of a son.

**MARRIAGE.**

AMBERY SMITH—MARTIN—August 11, at the Hindustani Wesleyan Church, Lucknow, by the Rev Edward Martin, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev E Osborn Martin, brother of the bride, F W Ambery Smith, Wesleyan Minister, to Lily, eldest daughter of the Rev Edward Martin, Dilkusha, Lucknow.

**DEATHS.**

ATKINSON—August 7, at Hubli, Love Adelaide Caroline, the dearly loved wife of Jack J W Atkinson, Loco Foreman and beloved child of Mrs R Blake, Green Ville, Bellery.
PATCH—August 17, at Madras, Charles Patch, Architect, aged 72 years,

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m., Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 10-44m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-46m. 4-34a.
New French Press Company, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Opening of new Police Hospital, Byculla, by His Excellency the Governor, 5 p. m.
Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.
Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsees, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Trieste will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on Friday the 26th instant.

THE Emergent Meeting of the Lodge Rising Star to congratulate Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Kama on his Masonic Jubilee will take place to-day, at 5-30 P.M. instead of 6 P.M.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Mahmed Raoji a Khoja Merchant, residing in Khoja Street, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 300 from his house on Monday.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Luximon Rama, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight, employed in the Queen's Mill at DeLisle Road, died at the J. J. Hospital on Monday from fracture of the spine, caused by a bale of pressed cotton having fallen on him about three weeks ago. The deceased was at work in the Mill when the accident occurred. He was conveyed to the hospital where he gradually grew worse and died.

MEETING OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—As the arrangements for the working of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Benches are now almost complete, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate has called a meeting of all the Honorary Presidency Magistrates on Tuesday next at 5-30 p. m. in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall to arrange the sections, and the roster of attendance for September and to lay before them the working scheme and the rules for the distribution and conduct of business.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PARSI LAD.—Manockji Dadabhoy, a Parsi, residing at Carpenter Street, Mazagon, has reported to the Police that his son Sorabjah, aged fifteen years, a pupil in the Alexandra Parsi High School, left home on Monday morning and has not since been heard of. It appears that the father had censured the lad about his indifference to his study. Shortly after he had left home, the mother found the boy's school books lying on the table and became suspicious, and on looking over them discovered a letter written in pencil by the lad. In the letter he stated that he intended to commit suicide by drowning himself in a tank,

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of July there were 51 horses, 113 bullocks, 2 cats, 1 she-goat and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July, 71 horses, 177 bullocks, 3 cows, 2 he buffaloes, 2 she-goats 1 cat, and 28 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 50 horses, 110 bullocks, 2 cows, 5 he buffaloes 1 she-goat, 1 cat and 25 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 1 case among horses, 1 case among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 2 cases among cats, 2 cases among she-goats, and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month :—18 horses, 25 dogs, 1 cow, 2 ducks, 1 pigeon, 8 parrots and 1 sparrow.

SUICIDE OF A COBBLER.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Rama, a cobbler, aged thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased lived with a number of other cobblers in a room in Chimna Butcher street. On Sunday last he was accused of misconducting himself with the wife of one Bhow, also a cobbler residing in the same house. A panch was summoned to inquire into the charge, but as there was only Bhow's statement against the deceased's denial, the panch held the charge not proved. After this the deceased seemed to be much depressed. That afternoon Rama left home and returned at 9 o'clock at night. He did not take his meals and went to bed. The next morning he was found unconscious in his bed and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where he died, the cause of death being opium poisoning. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium showed that the deceased had purchased from his shop at Null Bazar half a tola of opium. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILITARY PENSIONER.—At the St. George's Hospital, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Mr. George Walshe, aged seventy-nine, a pensioned conductor in the Bombay Barrack Department, who was knocked down and run over by a tram-car on Hornby Road on Monday afternoon, under the circumstances already reported.—Charles King, inspector in the Bombay Municipality stated that the deceased was his father-in-law and had been staying with him at Tardeo for the last few weeks.—Jethabhoy Ruttonsey, a cotton merchant, Allabux Hyderali, a jeweller and Shri Govind Shri Rutton, tramway driver No. 79 were examined. Their evidence went to show that the deceased on seeing a victoria coming from the opposite direction, stepped back and came in front of the tram-car, which the witness Shri Govind Shri Rutton was driving. The deceased's back was towards the car, which was about two feet away from him. The driver shouted out to him and tried to pull up by putting on the brake, but could not avert the accident. The deceased was knocked down by one of the horses and one of the wheels passed over him.—Dr. Arthur Powell said that both the bones of both the legs of the deceased were broken. Several ribs on both the sides were also fractured. In his opinion death was due to shock and internal hemorrhage. The deceased was blind of one eye. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULT BY A HOTEL MANAGER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Louis Gapp, Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, appeared to answer a summons for assault and insult taken out against him by Fida Alli Essuf Alli, a Bori chief wireman at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Mr. S B Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence. The complaint was that on the 4th instant complainant and others were working at some electric wires in the hotel. Accidentally Mr. Bellihomji, under whom the complainant worked, happened to break a glass globe of one of the lamps. The accused, who was in the office, rushed out, called him (complainant) a donkey, and gave him a violent blow on his chest. Then he dragged the complainant to his office and asked him to pay Rs. 2, for the globe. Mr. Bellihomji paid the two rupees. The defence was that the two rupees were to be paid to the cashier as the value of the broken globe. The accused stated that if the Court considered that he had done wrong they must also take into account the fact that he had to manage a staff of 130 men and about 100 workmen employed in the construction of the electric installation. He, therefore, could not put on gloves when he had to deal with careless, stupid or insolent persons. The present proceedings were instituted against him at the instance of Bellihomji, who was connected with the contractor's firm, and who had reason to hate him. The Magistrate said there was no doubt on the evidence that the accused dealt a violent blow to the complainant. He fined him Rs 10.

MR. ROBERT MCGREER, who arrived by the s. s. Umzinto from South Africa recently, is making arrangements for an early visit of Eugen Sandow, the great physical culturist and strong man, and his Star Vaudeville Company to Colombo. M. Sandow is at present in South Africa, where he will shortly finish one of the most successful engagements of his career. He will in all probability make a quick tour of India, en route to the Phillipine Islands and America where he goes to organise a corps of instructors to teach his system of physical culture to the United States Army and Navy.

## BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

YESTERDAY the Improvement Trustees held an adjourned meeting at their office, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present, Brigadier-General Proudfoot Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Grey, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. D. E. Wacha, D. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. N. Stilstone, Secretary.

DUE TO WILLIAM WATSON AND CO'S. FAILURE.

The meeting considered a circular on letter from the lessee of plot No. 14, First Nagpada, asking that his deposit money might be refunded and that he might be absolved from all liability in connection with the plot, or be allowed an extension of two years' free building time as he had lost his money over the failure of Messrs. William Watson and Co.

It was resolved to inform the applicant that neither of the alternatives asked for could be granted, but the Board was prepared to extend the term by further two years, provided he paid the ground-rent of the plot from month to month, the reply to be sent within a fortnight.

A SUCCESSFUL PARTY TO PAY COSTS.

The meeting next considered a circular on a letter from the solicitors, suggesting that a section should be inserted in the Act giving the Tribunal powers similar to those of the High Court, under which a party, even though successful, could be made to pay the costs incurred in connection with those portions of his case in which he failed.

The consideration of the matter was postponed.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

The Board next discussed a circular on a letter from the Accountant-General, forwarding for submission to Government and publication in the Official Gazette, the balance sheet of the accounts of the Board for the half-year ending 31st March 1904, with appendices duly certified as correct.

It was resolved to forward the accounts to Government, to be published in the "Government Gazette" and a copy thereof to be sent to the Corporation.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION TO SCHEMES.

The Board recorded Government Resolutions according sanction (1) to the scheme for a new street in extension of Souter Street from Morland Road to Ripon Road; (2) to the Police Accommodation scheme on the Agripada Estate; (3) to the Police Accommodation scheme on the Wodehouse Road Estate and (4) to street scheme on the Board's Hornby Road Estate.

THE CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATION.

The Board considered a circular on a letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, forwarding for transmission to Government, a representation in respect of (1) street scheme on the Hornby Road Estate, and (2) Police Accommodation scheme at Duncan Road.

It was resolved to forward the representation to Government with the remark that a full provision for drainage would be made.

ALTERATIONS TO SCHEMES.

The Board discussed a circular on a memorandum by the chairman on the points raised on the Municipal representation in respect of the proposed alterations to schemes II and III.

It was resolved to forward the report to Government with remarks on the lines of the chairman's note.

The meeting then adjourned.

## ADMINISTRATION OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

### JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit instituted by Soolemanji Somji and others against Rahimtoola Somji and others with regard to the administration of certain properties situated in Bhaji Palla Street and Falkland Road. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidia, appeared for the second, third and fourth defendants; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for the fifth and sixth defendants. There was no appearance for the first defendant.

His lordship, in giving his judgment, said the first four defendants were the sons by the first wife Jetbai, and the four plaintiffs were the sons by the second wife Labai, of a deceased Khoja, by name Somji Parpia who traded in Bombay as a furniture dealer, and died on the 15th of February, 1885. Somji had a brother Dhanji. Both of them jointly purchased a house in Bhaji Palla Street, one of the properties in dispute. Dhanji died childless in 1897, leaving his widow, Membai as his heir. Somji died on the 15th February 1885 leaving a will, dated the 13th February 1885, by which he bequeathed all his movable and immovable properties absolutely to the first four defendants with the exception that the first defendant was not to have any share in his (Somji's) half share in the house in Bhaji Palla Street, and it was to go entirely to the other three defendants. He also appointed these defendants as his executors and directed them to pay to his wife Labai and his other sons (the four plaintiffs) within six years after his death as their share of the inheritance Rs. 30,000, and in the meantime to pay to Labai Rs. 125 a month for her and children's maintenance. Membai, the widow of Dhanji, died in 1899, leaving a will of 1880 by which she gave a legacy of Rs. 200 each to the sons of Somji other than Rahimtoola, the first defendant, and absolutely bequeathed her husband's half share in the house in Bhaji Palla Street to the first defendant whom she described in the will as her and her husband's adopted son. On the 12th of January, 1899 the first four defendants executed in favour of the Bank of Bombay (the fifth defendant) a mortgage for Rs. 52,000. The mortgage was to the house in Bhaji Palla street and to the leasehold of certain immovable property at Falkand Road. In June, 1903, the Bank of Bombay having advertised for the sale by public auction of the properties in question, plaintiffs brought the present suit, asking the Court to pass a decree for the due administration of the properties. On the 14th January, 1904, the Bank conveyed the mortgage by assignment to Dwarkadas Dharamsey, the sixth defendant, for a consideration of Rs. 42,000. His lordship on the evidence held that the plaintiffs had a charge on the property, the subject of the mortgage, but that the Bank of Bombay had no actual notice of the charge; and that the Bank were "bona fide" transferees for the value of the properties comprised in the mortgage. His lordship further held that only a three-fourth share of the house in Bhaji Palla Street was bound by the mortgage, and the remaining one-fourth did not form part of Somji's estate, but belonged to plaintiffs in their own independent right as Dhanji's heirs. As to the property in Falkland Road, his lordship was of opinion that both the land and the buildings and premises standing on it were conveyed to the Bank by the mortgage. His lordship passed a decree in accordance with his findings, and ordered an account to be taken of all the properties movable and immovable, and assets of the deceased Somji Parpia, which came into the hands of the first four defendants or any of them by the will of the deceased. The Court decided that the Bank was entitled to its costs of the suit and to add them to its security as a prior charge. As to the costs between plaintiffs and the first four defendants his lordship directed that they should come out of the estate.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 4 | 21 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 3 | 2 | 22 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 4 | 4 | 23 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| Total | 8 | 11 | 108 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 276,605 | 228,612 | |
| Same date last year | 10 | 7 | 75 |

CHOLERA.
Attacks, 2 Deaths, nil

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 628 as against 662 during the previous week. Of the total number 50 died of plague and 12 of cholera which showed an increase of six in the former and decrease of 21 in the latter over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 581 which included 88 deaths from plague,

## MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR AND THE LADY.

### A DEFAMATION CHARGE AND THE RESULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Joseph Moniz, a Sub-Inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality charged Mrs. L. Quintana, wife of the Assistant Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, with defamation. Mr. Smethan, Solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

The defamation complained of was that on the 9th June last the defendant informed Mr. Hallums, Chief Inspector in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality that while complainant was on duty on the 3rd June and had attended the premises occupied by her to make certain inquiries, he said to her that he liked her; and that he on that occasion squeezed her hand. She admitted having complained to Mr. Hallums on the 9th June about complainant's conduct, but she denied having made the complaint out of malice or ill will. It was also urged by her that the language complained of was not defamatory. The words complained of were "He said, he liked her face and squeezed her hands."

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that in his opinion the words, "He liked her face" were not defamatory, but the second portion of the defamation complained of, viz:—"He squeezed my hand" was defamatory. That imputation by itself was sufficient to lower the moral character of the complainant in the estimation of his superiors. The next question for consideration was whether the circumstances of the case were such as would enable the defendant to claim privilege. The accused would be entitled to the benefit of the section if prepared in good faith. There was not a scrap of evidence to justify the Court in finding that there was express malice. The evidence only went to prove that the complainant was guilty of a little falsehood when he said that the defendant held out her hand to him. The Magistrate considered statement of the defendant to be deserving of more reliance than the unsatisfactory testimony of the complainant. It was hardly probable that a lady like the defendant would talk about the rent of a room with a stranger like the complainant. The Court remarked that there were several previous complaints made against the complainant and that they could not have been the outcome of purely accidental situations. These complaints did not go to show that the complainant was the estimable person he wanted the Court to believe him to be. It would have been more gentlemanly on his part to have asked the defendant the hour when her husband was to be found at home and to have called at that hour. It was in evidence that there was no deprtmental rule to the effect that officers should not visit houses in the absence of husbands from home. It was a pity that there was no such rule. It might suit Municipal officers to visit houses when ladies were alone and unprotected owing to the absence of their husbands; but it certainly did not give pleasure to a husband to learn on his return from work that a Municipal officer had done the honour of paying his wife a visit in his absence and insulting her and taking liberties with her in her unprotected state under the excuse of being on Municipal duty. For the above mentioned reasons the Magistrate believed the accused's statement. The accusation made by the complainant being not proved, and there being nothing to show that the statement were not made by the defendant in good faith, she was entitled to the protection of exception 9 of Section 500, I. P. C., and she was discharged.

## ILLEGAL SALE OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Jannalas Khupchand, a broker in jewellry, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari and with being in illegal possession of a quantity of the drug. Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector of the Abkari appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

Evidence showed that on receiving certain information, Mr. Ingle went to the Pydownie Police Station in company of Inspector Nariman and other Abkari officers on Monday evening, and asked for police assistance for the investigation of the case. At the Pydownie Police Station a police havaldar was disguised as a hack victoria driver and he drove an informant by name Damoder Narayendas, a broker, to Vithalwadi. Previous to this Damoder was given Rs. 330 in currency notes duly marked to buy eight ounces of cocaine at the rate of Rs. 45 per ounce. The informant and the police havaldar drove away from the police station and Inspector Morris, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Nariman, and other officers followed them. The party went to Vithalwadi where the informant bought 64 bottles of the drug from the accused and paid him the marked money. The cocaine thus bought was eight ounces in weight. One of the Abkari peons who accompanied the informant in the disguise of a coolie, came and gave information to Inspector Morris and the party when the transaction was effected. They hurried up to the spot and arrested the accused. The marked money was recovered from him in his search. The accused was questioned as to whether he had any more of the drug and where was his place of residence. He gave evading replies at first, but ultimately pointed out his room. The room was locked and when asked for the key the accused said he had lost it. Upon this the police forced open the door and searched the room. Sixteen more bottles of cocaine containing two ounces of the drug were recovered from the room.

The accused pleaded guilty to the first charge. With regard to the second charge Mr. Desai on behalf of the accused brought to the Court's notice the fact that at first the informant had arranged to buy ten ounces of cocaine from the accused, but subsequently he bought only eight ounces and thus the balance of two ounces which was recovered from his room was left unsold. This was the first offence of the accused, who was tempted into the commission of the same by the informant, who promised large profits. Under the circumstances he asked his Worship to deal leniently with the accused.

Mr. Ingle pointed out that the accused must have been a habitual dealer in cocaine, which was proved by his being able to procure such a big stock of the drug. In all he had recovered 80 bottles containing 4,800 grains of cocaine.

Questioned by the Court, Mr. Ingle said the intrinsic value of the drug was Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per ounce, while its market value was Rs. 45. In this way by illegal sales persons like accused made very heavy profits out of it.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that ample warning had been given to the public as to the penalty inflicted on persons for offences of this nature. He must increase the sentence now in order to stop this kind of sale of cocaine. He convicted the accused of both the charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400, or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on the second.

## HINDUS AND THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—I have read the article of your correspondent Mr. G. D. D. re Hindoo Cricket in your issue of to-day. I fully concur with his views about the capability of a representative Hindoo team to play the Presidency Europeans. If Mr. G. D. D. remembers the circumstances under which Parsee Presidency matches were organised, he will know that the Parsees never hankered after the honour of playing the Presidency. In fact the honour came to them quite un olicited. Why should not the Hindus take a leaf out of the Parsi book and wait patiently till the Europeans recognise their ability. If patience and perseverance can overcome mountains, I don't think it requires any more of them to qualify for the Presidency match.—Yours &c.,

H. K. BATLIWALLA.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th August the Chief Engineer, submitted a plan showing the cross roads which the Traffic Manager proposes should be provided on the new north reclamation at Tank Bunder. The Engineer wrote that the proposed cross roads would much facilitate the working of the Traffic and requested sanction to the extra expenditure amounting Rs. 1,382.—The work was sanctioned.

The Chief Engineer also forwarded a litho. plan prepared in consultation with the Docks Superintendent, showing a proposed fire service to be laid to the new rail-borne cargo shed at the north side of Prince's Dock and requested sanction to an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,122 for laying the pipes and fire hydrants and providing a box containing hose, &c.—This expenditure was also sanctioned.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 12th Aug 1904. | Total from 1st April to 12th Aug 1904. | For week ending 12th Aug 1903. | Total from 1st April to 12th Aug 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 18 | 421 | 15 | 426 |
| Do. " out of " | 18 | 435 | 22 | 431 |
| Do. transported | 17 | 370 | 10 | 364 |
| Do. attended to | .. | 19 | 1 | 35 |
| Do. warped | 1 | 5 | ... | 4 |

## DACOITIES IN THANA DISTRICT.

### SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

MR. R. S. TIPNIS, Sessions Judge of Thana, in June last, convicted Alo Hendrya Patel and nine others of dacoity and dacoity with previous convictions, and sentenced three of them to transportation for ten years each; five of them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each; one for five years; and another for four years. Appeals by the accused were disposed of at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused were charged with committing dacoity in the house of Narayen Jayaram Thakar at Kaman Mori, Bassein taluka, on the night of the 28th December 1903. In Narayan's house the police found boxes and cupboards broken, and the contents rifled. The things in the house were in a disordered condition. Property worth Rs 8,000 had been stolen, including cash, ornaments and clothes. Blows of sticks and swords were struck upon the complainant and by using such violence, the offenders compelled him to show his property; and by threats of immediate violence, and in some cases by use of actual violence, women were compelled to surrender their ornaments. One of the dacoits, Sakhya Tatya, had turned approver. He said that accused Nos. 1 and 9 came to him at Malegaon, and they three then went to Manore, where four more dacoits joined them. The seven started from Manore and went by road on the 25th December as far as the river Choti, where two more accused joined them. One of them had with him his wife. At Choti Railway Station, nine tickets were taken for Kalyan, which was reached the same night. They remained at a port within Kalyan limits on the 26th December, and then went partly by road and partly by boats to the village of accused No. 2 which is beyond the creek that separates Kalyan taluka from Bhiwandi taluka. No. 2 pointed out the place where the dacoits were to sit; and two of them went to fetch provisions. The dacoits were next seen at the village of Hajur, with clothes, swords, and provisions. They then left by two boats, and at day break on the 27th December, the boats were left at some place, and the dacoits walked for some distance in the jungle and spent a whole day and night there. On the morning of the 28th December, three of the dacoits went to fetch provisions from the Wani in whose house the dacoity was to be committed. In the jungle the swords were sharpened with a file. A gun, a hatchet, and a crowbar were brought in the Mori jungle by accused No. 2. After the commission of the dacoity, the dacoits arrived in the field of accused No. 2. Accused No. 5 went and brought scales and then division of the spoil was made. The Sessions Judge indicated to the jury the points of evidence as against each accused. He held that three of the accused struck sword blows. Upon a review of all the evidence, Mr. Tipnis found the ten accused guilty and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeals.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th August:—Thomas Mitchell, civil engineer, of Shamrock House Mussoorie. An automatic flush to be called the Mus automatic flush. Beaumont Richard Harrington, engineer of 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta. An improved refuse incinerator. Bechar Madhavjee, carpenter, Bombay. Improvement in a pump used for the purpose of facilitating the drawing of water from wells chiefly for agricultural purposes. Vincent Blumhardt Nesfield, physician and surgeon lieutenant, Indian Medical Service, of 2, Madeley road, Ealing, London, England, now stationed at Gantok, Sikkim, and Alexander Crerar, merchant, of 59, Wynnstay Gardens, Kensington, London, England. Improvements in or relating to the sterilization of water and other liquids and of alimentary substances, to render same potable or edible. Venesta, Limited, of 20, East Cheap, in the City of London, England. A method of closing holes in wooden boxes, chests, or the like. Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, 9, Medows street, Fort, Bombay. A reversible electric lamp fitting for railway vans, tram cars, and the like. Daniel Holland Stubbs, clerk in Holy Orders, chaplain to His Majesty's Forces in Singapore, of Killiney House, Singapore, Straits Settlements. Improvements in punkahs.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Tuesday.—The depression in Chota Nagpur yesterday has advanced in a west-north-westerly direction into the southern districts of the United Provinces and east Central India. Its advance has been accompanied with a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west Bengal and Orissa, and a slight to brisk fall in the central districts of the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. The barometer has fallen briskly at Tenasserim and unusual west-north-westerly and north-westerly winds are reported from Diamond Island and Bassein, while pressure is in moderate to considerable defect in Tenasserim. Rain has fallen in Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, east Central India, north and east Central Provinces and a few local falls are reported from the Punjab and the north-west Frontier Province. Sutna reports 4 1-2 inches, Gauhati 3 1-2, Mainpuri, Dehra Dun 2 1-2, Diamond Island, Taungoo, Debrugarh, Cherat 2, Rangoon, Yamethin, Burdwan, Cawnpore, Agra, Jhansi, Ranchi 1 1-2, Bareili, Delhi, Lucknow, Nowgong, Pachmarhi one inch, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Seoni, half-an-inch. The depression will probably continue to advance in a west-north-westerly direction and high to moderate rain is probable during the next 24 hours in the

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# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1904.


## THE DEFENCE OF THE CONGO OFFICIALS.

SOME time ago we summarised the Belgian Government's defence of the Congo officials against the charges of maladministration and cruelty preferred by travellers and others through the English and foreign press. The officials have not been acquitted by public opinion, whether or not their own Government believes in their integrity. The subject is again referred to in one of the current magazines by a writer who believes it is our duty as men and Christians to spare no pains and accept no compromise till state-condoned murder and mutilation are as extinct on the Congo as are the thumbscrew and the rack in England to-day. Mr. Durand, the writer of the article referred to, puts the case very fairly when he says it is the greed of the administration that is chiefly responsible for the crimes that have been committed. It is the blind lust for profit, blind because it is destroying the very source from which profit is derived, that has bred this curse. The Congo State has declared the charges to have been very greatly exaggerated. But stripped of any possible exaggeration, they are these: that the taxes levied by the Congo Free State on the natives are excessive and out of all proportion to the benefits which it confers on them in return; that innocent men, women and children are often detained as hostages for the payment of arrears of taxes; that acts of cruelty, oppression and murder have been carried on by the officials and that in some cases the officials have themselves actually been guilty of atrocious cruelty and even murder. These charges are brought, not merely by missionaries who cannot, as a rule, see things through the spectacles in use in a work-a-day world, but by other officials and travellers who with their own eyes have seen the offences committed and have entered prompt and earnest protests on the spot. Their allegations are strengthened, too, by statistics which show the revenue returns of native produce and the rapid decrease of the population and by photgraphs of the victims of the alleged cruelties, and moreover, substantiated by the independent evidence of Mr. Casement, the British Consul at Bonia.

Mr. Durand asks that people, having little knowledge of the habits of savage races and failing to appreciate the difficulties under which the Congolese officials labour, will not allow righteous indignation to bias their judgment, and not pass a condemnation more severe than the officials deserve. With the idea of preventing the formation of unfair opinions on the subject, Mr. Durand presents the case for the Congo officials in as favourable a light as possible. In regard to the first charge he shows that the right of the Congo Free State to levy taxes on its subjects is undeniable. He justifies forced labour as the only possible way of collecting a reasonable amount of revenue "from a people whose natural commerce is so insignificant." But whilst in British Central Africa the owner of a hut must pay three shillings per annum or work for the Government for a period not exceeding one month in the year, when he will be free of all obligations for the rest of that year, a man in the Congo Free State is required to bring to some Government station four kilos of rubber every fortnight. The amount of labour entailed by the collection of this rubber varies, but the State computes it at forty hours per month. Though in theory it seems fair, in practice it is found to be unjust and oppressive for owing to the increased scarcity of the rubber-producing vine, many natives are compelled to spend their whole time collecting rubber in order to pay their fortnightly tax. The Commissioners have no authority to use their discretion in the remission of taxes that become oppressive. And when the price of rubber fell the Governor-General of Wahis ordered territorial chiefs to neutralise the effect by "making unceasing efforts to increase production." In case the native failed, the Commissioner has them flogged and imprisoned for leniency and failure to produce the required quantity would ensure his own dismissal. Cruelty has undoubtedly been resorted to and has been passed over with a formal reprimand—for appearance sake, but we do not find any case in which it has brought about the dismissal of the official responsible.

As to the imprisonment of innocent people, it appears that the Commissioners have power to detain hostages in the persons of relatives and friends of those who are behind-hand with their rubber or who have brought themselves under the displeasure of the law. This practice has usually the desired effect and is, therefore, the more readily resorted to. The defaulter frequently comes in of his own accord, and if he does not, his neighbours, whose wives are "on the chain," make strenuous efforts to effect his arrest. In British territory natives are flogged for perjury, but in the Congo State they are flogged merely for inability or unwillingness to pay the fortnightly tax. The Commissioners prefer to administer this form of punishment, because flogging does not, as imprisonment would, interfere with the regular collection of rubber. The native soldiers resort to the utmost cruelty in dealing with the people, while the policeman "behaves like a fiend." As to the charge of European officials conniving at acts of cruelty, it is proved that in some cases they have actually murdered defenceless natives with their own hands. Unfortunately for the prospect of improvement, the Congolese Commissioner has practically absolute power. Such power, Mr. Durand declares, has a tendency to intoxicate the average man. Then the Commissioner holds a very awkward position—he is told to have every care for the moral and mental welfare of those in his district, yet he is urged to use every effort to swell the revenue of the State. How can he do both? Says the writer: He knows which of these contradictory commands to obey if he wishes for promotion. He is cut off from the softening influence of civilisation. His nerves are injured by the climate. The absolute power that he possesses tends to sap his moral nature. What wonder then that, in some cases, Commissioners have sunk as low as, or lower than, the savage troops they command? In its own interests, if for no higher motive, argues Mr. Durand, the Congo Free State should put an end to the present state of affairs. To replace the existing system he has another, an excellent one to propose—that there shall be two classes of officials, commissioners whose sole care shall be the welfare of the natives in their districts, and tax-collectors, entirely subordinate to the commissioners, whose duty it shall be to ensure the collection of a fair and reasonable amount of rubber.

**BRITAIN AND BELLIGERENT SHIPS.**

GREAT Britain has taken a step in regard to the warships of the belligerents that is entirely satisfactory. It is scarcely necessary to point out that it has been taken with especal reference to the action of Russia. The exploits of the Russian pirates in the Red Sea and the later activities of Russian ships in the Mediterranean and west of Gibraltar have compelled the British Government to prohibit the coaling of belligerent ships at any port within the British Empire. For the present the proclamation has been issued only at Malta, but the "Times" is doubtless right in its statement that it will be issued at all British dependencies. It is the least that can be done. If the Russians are determined to make themselves unpleasant to British merchantmen, they will at least not be assisted in the enterprise by coaling at British ports. The prohibition is a considerable departure from the rules in regard to belligerent ships laid down by Great Britain at the outbreak of the war. Under those regulations a warship of either belligerent could be supplied in a British port with enough coal to carry her to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination, but could not obtain any further supply of coal at any British port for a period of three months "without special permission." These rules were adopted by the other powers. The prohibition against any coal being supplied at British ports to belligerent ships proceeding to the seat of war or anywhere on the line of route with the object of intercepting neutral ships, coupled with the regulations observed by all the neutral powers, must have a restrictive effect upon the activities of the Russian preyers upon commerce. They will be driven to rely more upon coaling at sea with a corresponding increase of their difficulties and a narrowing of their sphere of operations.

**EDUCATION IN MYSORE.**

THE report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1902-03 makes a somewhat belated appearance, but is none the less interesting. Of the total population of school-going age, only 13·71 per cent. were under instruction during the year. Taking the two sexes separately, these percentages were for males 23·08 and for females 4·15, these figures being slightly less than those of the neighbouring British Provinces of Madras (25·6 and 4·4) and Bombay (27·9 and 5·02.) The number of public institutions rose only by one during the year, but their strength increased by 1,723. The private institutions declined both in number and strength by 54 and 1,337 respectively. This large decrease has not been accounted for and was presumably chiefly due to many indigenous schools having been closed on account of plague. There was a slight increase in the aggregate expenditure of the Education Department, the amount being Rs. 11,83,267 as against Rs. 11,48,276 in the in the previous year. While the expenditure on collegiate and secondary education rose by Rs. 16,237 and Rs. 27,968 respectively, that on primacy education, however, fell by Rs. 5,729. The year was marked by the inauguration of a scheme having for its object the further development of industrial and technical education in the State by the opening of new industrial and weaving schools in nine important centres and by the award annually of as many as ten to twenty scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 15 to 20, to enable natives of Mysore to go to Bombay, Madras and other places to learn technical arts and industries, for teaching which there are no facilities in the State. Another important measure sanctioned during the year was the establishment of an engineering school at Mysore for training sub-overseers, draughtsmen, etc. The aided school at Mysore for deaf-mutes and the blind had 10 deaf-mutes and 14 blind pupils. The blind were taught on the Braille's system and the deaf-mutes on the lip system. A close study of the report shows that the year's work was on the whole satisfactory.

**BRAZIL AND ITS TRADE.**

Too often it is overlooked that in addition to the vast plains of Siberia and North America, there is an immense field in the huge continent of South America to be explored before it will become necessary for the world's population to endeavour to make a habitation in the malignant districts of Central Africa. Brazil with its great area is rich in tropical products, but it would be a terrible mistake for anyone to assume that this vast wealth of natural resources is capable of immediate development. The United States Consul at Para in a recent report says that he despairs of finding language strong enough to express the utter and absolute hopelessness of success that awaits any young man with a small capital unhappy enough to attempt to make even a bare living on the banks of the mighty Amazon. This report, however, is in striking contrast to those of the American Consul who was the immediate predecessor of the gentleman now in office, but it should serve as a warning to anyone contemplating the investment of capital in Brazil without the fullest information and investigation. The railways are still confined to a limited distance from the coast and, though we have no doubt that there are business opportunities waiting for the enterprising pioneer in Brazil, as in every other country, it is impossible not to recognise that at present, at all events, the development of the country has not advanced very far. It is satisfactory to see that of the imports the United Kingdom is able to supply 28 per cent. compared with 12·3 per cent. from the United States and 11·5 per cent. from Germany, but of the exports no less than 37 per cent. go to the United States. Coffee is the principle article of export, other less important exports being rubber, gold, cotton, cocoa, hides and sugar. Imports are mainly textiles, foodstuffs, coal, iron, machinery, and hardware.

**UNITED PROVINCES' COURT OF WARDS.**

THE report of the Court of Wards for the year ending September 1903, deals with 197 estates, the current demand on which was 62 lakhs. Of this sum over 59 lakhs or 94·9 per cent. was collected. On the total current and arrear collections the incidence of the land revenue and cesses fell at 48·5 per cent. Fifteen estates were released and management was assumed of ten estates, the most important additions of the year being those of Tamkubi (Gorakhpur) and Ausanganj (Ghazipur) estates with annual incomes of Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 1,65,000 respectively. The history of the year has, it is satisfactory to learn, on the whole, been marked with success. The work of the department has run smoothly; the management has been careful, the seasons favourable, and the collections good. The new system of accounts was introduced during the year. Nearly every district shows an improvement in administration. In the Kumaun division, where the management has been inefficient for several years past, matters are gradually improving. Much, however, still remains to be done in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions. The only disquieting features were the Kantil estate in Mirzapur which still gives cause for anxiety, and some of the Fyzabad properties in the case of which large sales of property were necessary in order to bring their debts within manageable proportions. On the other hand the troublesome Bundelkhand estates have shared in the revival of prosperity in that part of the province, due partly to better seasons and partly to reductions of revenue, and the large sum repaid to Government by the Sardhana estate is especially satisfactory.

A CALCUTTA paper states that Mr. Romes Chandra Dutt has been appointed councillor to the Baroda Raj.

LIEUTENANT ROSS, who met with an accident at polo six week ago, is still in hospital at Poona. He is progressing favourably. His brother came from Home to see him, but was stricken down with cholera immediately on arrival.

A CLAIM for Rs. 1,00,000 damages for the loss of a wife will shortly come on for hearing at Colombo. A Mrs. Smith was admitted a patient to the Government General Hospital, and underwent an operation. It is alleged that when the operation was being performed the Hospital authorities acted so negligently that Mrs. Smith was severely scalded in three places and was so injured that she died from the effects. Her husband, in addition, claims that an educational establishment which he and his wife carried on has on account of his wife's death had to be given up. The claim arises out of the Attorney-General suing Mr. Smith for the fees due to Government for hospital charges incurred on behalf of Mrs. Smith.

ON information received from Mr. Warburton, Inspector-General of Police in Patiala State, the Mozang and Naulakha Police of Lahore have arrested two coiners. Both men were employed on the North-Western Railway, one in the Telegraph office and the other as a peon. Moulds and other apparatus for counterfeiting rupees and some false coin were recovered from their houses, and it is hoped that the investigation, which is in the hands of a competent officer, Inspector Rahmatullah, may result in further developments. The capture of coiners of this peculiar class, instead of the ordinary blacksmith or goldsmith, possibly throws some light on the large amount of spurious coin which is always passing on railways. The rupees recovered had a genuine appearance and ring, and containing as they did a large amount of silver, were capable of deceiving any one but an expert.

Now that the head of the Army has expressed his gratification at the behaviour of the British garrison during the past year we trust the civil authorities, on their part, will move also, writes the "Pioneer." It should be widely proclaimed in every district and every important town that assaults upon soldiers will be severely punished wherever evidence justifies conviction, and further that the taking of the law into their own hands by villagers or others is absolutely forbidden. If at the same time full assurance is given that every case will be most strictly inquired into by a British official, we are convinced that collisions will become few and far between. Recent history seems to point to a tendency to molest and even assault Europeans, and this is a serious menace to the public peace. We need not quote instances to prove this contention, as they are perfectly well known. It rests with the Government to check their recurrence.

THE following appears in the "Calcutta Gazette":—With a view to give a further stimulus to the cause of female education, and to encourage girls to continue to read up to comparatively high standards, the following relaxation of the rules in favour of Hindu and Mohamedan girls obtaining Primary or Middle Scholarships has been sanctioned:—If a Hindu or Mahomedan girl obtains a Primary or Middle Scholarship and is unable to attend any recognised school, owing to the customs obtaining in Bengal, or to the circumstances of the particular class to which the scholar belongs, or to distance from any suitable school, then, if the scholar still prosecutes her studies to a higher stage, the scholarship gained by her will be held to her credit subject to the following arrangements:—If before the expiration of the period for which the scholarship is to be held the girl-pupil in question submits to an examination to be held by an Inspectress of Schools, or by a female teacher for Zenana education, or by an Inspector of Schools, or by a Deputy Inspector of Schools, or by some officer specially selected by the Inspector of Schools for the purpose, and if the scholar is found on such examination to have attained the desired higher stage of education, then the scholarship money which would, under ordinary circumstances, have been paid to her in the form of monthly stipends, may be paid to her as a prize.

## RIFLE CLUBS ON COMMONS.

### A SURREY EXPERIMENT.

EARLY on the morning of August 1, before the heavy morning clouds had rolled away, there was a sight at Newlands Corner in Surrey the like of which no one had seen before who had not watched a Boer commando concentrating at an appointed place. The rifle clubs of Surrey—a large part of them—were about to search for, and if possible capture or destroy, the convoy of an invading enemy. All that was known was that the convoy had reached Leith Hill, and would probably move towards Woking to join the main forces of the invaders. Before the Surrey commandos—a civil population in arms fighting ultimately for their "lares" and "penates"—lay a glorious piece of country, a glorious long Bank Holiday, and the glorious possibility of displaying their knowledge of their own countryside and turning it to account by tracking and hounding down the convoy. The general officer commanding the British army near London had written, "You can expect no help from the regular army"—a pretty responsibility, to be sure. The country people well knew how much depended on their champions, and in order to see them start they came early to that exquisite narrow ridge of the Downs from which you look down on the flat land of Surrey reaching to the Thames on one side and on the other side into the deep valley where Shere and Abinger lie.

Here, writes J. B. A. in the "Manchester Guardian," came a man on a shaggy farm pony, a piece of white linen on his hat to show that he belonged to the defending army, and his rifle slung on his back. There came a boy on a bicycle, with nothing but his rifle and the white badge to make him different from what he is any of these days when he learns his trade in the village. There came two labourers on foot dressed in corduroys, also carrying their rifles. Then came a public school boy home for the holidays, and then a company of at least a dozen civilian riflemen on bicycles, who had ridden nine miles already that morning from their village. These were specimens of the civilian army, which was nearly 200 strong. There was not a uniform among us. Bicycles lay everywhere upon the ground. Civilian officers explained to their civilian riflemen how they would ambush the convoy in a place that had been specially provided by Providence. Others read and re-read their orders. Horses fidgeted; motor-cars burned and jarred; punctured tyres were being repaired. And as one looked across that rich valley to the heights of Hurtwood Common and Leith Bill, saw strange St. Martha's Church perched on the conical top of its hill which rises from the valley itself, saw the grey vapours still drooping over the opposite heights and felt the associations of morning mists with all battles, it was difficult to believe that one was really in England. It might have been Natal or the West Indies.

All this simulacrum of war was a sequel to the experiment tried for the first time last year, when some of these same riflemen defended a fixed position against an attack by Volunteers. The rifle clubs did not do badly, but after it was all over an officer of the attackers said; "All very well. But an army to be an army at all must be mobile." No sooner said than decided upon for the next experiment. The riflemen themselves were to do their share of beating about the bush, organising their own system of intelligence, and, in fact, doing the work of an offensive army in the field, all of which was entirely new to them. The strategical plan was drawn up by Mr. St. Loe Strachey, the founder of the first rifle club in Surrey, and the plan—qua plan—was good enough to succeed and indeed it very nearly did succeed. But as Mr. Strachey said, the difficulty is not to make a strategical plan (that is largely a matter of common sense), but to keep a system of communication in working order in the field—in such working order that it will withstand all the buffetings of mischance. This was one respect in which the civilian army most naturally failed. As the chief umpire said at the end of the day very little accurate information had been either obtained or conveyed, and, in his opinion, the most instructive lesson of the whole thing was the difficulty of extracting information which was worth a rap even from a population heartily well disposed towards the questioners. The Abinger valley seemed to be sown with hostile convoys moving east, west, north and south and all vouched for by the most trustworthy inhabitants of the villages.

The second great trouble to my mind was the extreme difficulty of keeping a small commando who knew nothing of drill—I commanded one and so I ought to know—in a compact enough form and of getting orders which necessarily had to be given at undue length in non-technical language obeyed quickly enough for effectualness. But these were defects which anyone might have foreseen. They looked serious, but I firmly believe that if the attempt could be made they would all yield to the simplest of drill. The tendency nowadays even in our own army is to reduce drill to its barest elements. The three or four simple movements the Swiss soldiers learn could be quickly mastered by anyone, and if these or such as these were practised enough to give the habit of attention and quickness there would at once be a medium of understanding between the commander and the commanded. On the credit side of the civilian riflemen were qualities which are far too valuable to be allowed to run to waste for the mere want of a medium through which to express them. For example, the fact that the riflemen have used their weapons for recreation made them handle easily, and when they were told to take cover they usually remembered the vital point that even under cover you must be able to see to shoot at your enemy.

I have fixed on my memory a picture of a number of riflemen controlled by an old army sergeant, who had laid them out flat on their stomachs on a village cricket green, where they were hideously exposed, and from which they had not even the advantage of getting the best view of the road they were supposed to command, and on the other hand, the picture of my own men, who rushed for a wood yard, where they had some of the best improvised loopholes I have ever seen, and pointed their rifles through the wheels of a traction engine, and so forth. The mouth of the road was then blocked, as it were, by the fort. Again, I noticed how the minds of some of my men ran riot in suggestions—too many suggestions, no doubt; but it was satisfactory to discover, that the act of fighting does not dull inventiveness, but apparently excites it. One man—a blaster by occupation—led us to a powder factory, where we commandeered some tons of powder and blew up a railway bridge which we were unable to guard. A broad or general idea was taken up and understood, although the lack of the narrower accomplishment of discipline impaired or spoiled its execution. Thus a very few words of explanation sufficed to convince my commando of cyclists of the tremendous importance of speed. They grasped the fact that we could get the advantage of position at the beginning by speed, and by nothing else.

The first part of the march was up an appalling hill, but the commando rushed at it, and when it was too steep to ride they ran, pushing their bycycles. The column on the road next to us made similar haste, and, finding the enemy first delivered an attack before it was thought posible that they could have penetrated so far. The formation of the attack was faulty, and failed to satisfy the umpire. But it is fair to say that when it was delivered the convoy was in the act of moving off from a broken-up camp, and all experience in South Africa showed that an attack even badly made in such circumstances had great chances of success. As it was, the civilians were kept at arm's length, then their communications broke down, and the convoy slipped through without serious opposition, and indeed unobserved, for a large part of the journey. The Hampshire and Queen's Westminster Volunteer's, who were responsible for the convoy, were extremely well commanded by Major Johnson, whose skill and cultivated ingenuity—he belongs to the Scottish Education Office when he is not invading his own country—are well known among Volunteers.

IN Hoidobro in Burgos, Spain, a Paris firm in conjunction with a Spanish syndicate, has been prospecting for petroleum and after boring to a depth of 25 feet met with rich petroleum springs. The mineral oil area is so considerable that it is estimated that it will be of much importance in covering the Spanish petroleum requirements.

# PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

## ANOTHER FORT CAPTURED.

# BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

## THE COALING OF WAR-SHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Reuter wires from Chifu to-day that the Japanese swept the Russians from Pigeon Bay and captured the northernmost fort of the western line of inner defences. The Russian artillery prevents the Japanese occupying the fort or Pigeon Bay.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that the Japanese bombarded Korsakovsk yesterday. The damage done was trifling.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the foreign consuls at their meeting decided to refer the question of the Russian warships to Peking and that the work on the Askold is to be suspended for fort eight hours.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the American Admiral declares the visit of the Chauncey to Shanghai is not connected with the Japanese destroyer there.

Officials at Washington state that the American warships were specially instructed not to attempt to protect Chinese neutrality and the American Admiral has not been instructed to interfere with the action of the Japanese vessels.

The officials are convinced the Japanese do not intend to violate neutrality.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

A Proclamation has been issued at Malta forbidding the coaling of belligerent ships proceeding to the seat of war or anywhere on the line of route with the object of intercepting neutral ships on suspicion of carrying contraband.

The "Times" understands the Proclamation will be issued at all British dependencies.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to Lord Lansdowne a Resolution earnestly hoping that arrangements will be speedily concluded to remedy the grave detriment to British commerce resulting from Russia's contraband proceedings.

The co-operation of all other Chambers is solicited.

LATER.

Admiral Ukhtomsky reports that the returned vessels lost 155 in killed.

A "Daily News" telegram from Berlin states that the German Consul at Shanghai has been instructed not to interfere in regard to Chinese neutrality.

The Russophil journal "Koenzzeitung" admits that the Japanese demands at Shanghai are perfectly just.

It is stated that the cruiser seen off Cape St. Francis is the Smolensk, but possibly one of the converted German cruisers.

The appearance of a Russian cruiser on the Cape route has evoked renewed protest in the Press.

The "Times" in view of Russia's formal undertaking in reference to Volunteer cruisers, says that if the cruiser at the Cape is really the Smolensk, the question has relapsed into the acute stage demanding prompt and vigorous treatment.

### DARING SPY.

RUSSIAN SOLDIER'S EXPLOITS.

The daring adventure of the Russian soldier Volkoff, who got through the Japanese lines and returned safely after fighting his way out, is thus described in the man's own words in the Russian papers.

I shaved my hair in front like a Chinaman, tied on a pigtail and put on a Chinese dress with slippers and hat. On the 19th while a cross fire was going on, I seized the opportunity and slipped away into the Japanese lines.

They were at the moment advancing towards our troops and were so busy that no one noticed me, and I passed safely through their position, and towards evening came to the village of Arthaisa.

After visiting several other villages, and gleaning information as to the Japanese forces his real adventures began. Suddenly, he says, a cavalry detachment of about twenty men with an officer came towards me. The officer rode out and asked in Chinese where the Russians were and what was their strength.

I decided to sell my life dearly, for I knew it would be forfeited if I were captured. I pulled out my revolver, and as the two soldiers approached I fired two shots at them. Both the men fell.

Then I fired at the officer, bringing him to the ground and afterwards emptied the revolver at four other men. The soldiers lost their heads and galloped away, and as they did so I saw the four men I had shot at fall severally from their saddles badly wounded.

Then I jumped on one of the horses and galloped away for my life. I had to pass through the enemy's lines, but fortunately I soon saw our outposts, and I rode in, and was immediately taken into the presence of General Samsonoff, and told my story.

### BRITISHERS SENT TO SIBERIA.

"The South China Post" of August 3rd states:—Mr. Kerr, brother of the chief engineer of the transport "Sado Maru," which was sunk recently by the Russians, has received a letter from the head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at Tokio, informing him that the latest information they have received of the officers and engineers of the "Sado Maru," was from Vladivostock, stating that they had been put on board a launch and sent up the river, presumably to the mines and advising him to write to the British Minister at Tokio claiming his intervention on their behalf. "If this is true, it is a most infamous outrage on the part of the Russian authorities, for they have no shadow of right to treat prisoners-of-war as criminals. We very much fear that these gentlemen are in a very tight hole, as the fact of their taking part in the war against the proclamation, issued by the Government will prejudice their case, although we believe that they should be handed over to their own government for punishment as was done in the case of the Jameson Raid.

## A MUNICIPAL QUESTION AT SURAT.

### AN ELECTION STAYED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Chunilal Gandhi Vakil's application for an interim injunction against the Surat Municipality to stay the election advertised for to-morrow was argued by Mr Donald, Barrister for Mr. Gandhi to-day. The Court was satisfied by the arguments of Mr. Donald and granted the injunction asked for. There was great excitement amongst the people as the general idea was that the objections raised against Mr. Gandhi's candidature were not proper. The decision of the District Judge, Mr. Hervey has given complete satisfaction to all fair minded people.

## ARMY SIGNALLING IN INDIA.

### ANNUAL INSPECTION RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The following Indian Army Order is published on the subject of results of the last annual inspection of British and Native Corps in Army signalling of British troops. The Commander-in-Chief considers the efficiency of Cavalry and Infantry to be generally satisfactory. Several units of both branches of service, however, failed to reach the qualifying standard. An improvement on the whole has been shown in signalling on batteries and companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery. But much room still exists for further efficiency before this arm of service can be considered really satisfactory. His Excellency regrets to observe that in units which are below the satisfactory standard of efficiency, sufficient interest does not appear to have been taken in signalling by officers commanding, upon whom is again impressed the importance of this branch of military training which is becoming increasingly apparent.

The following units are specially commended for their efficiency :—

Cavalry—4th Dragoons, 4th Hussars, 15th Hussars; Royal Garrison Artillery, 53rd, 55th, 65th, 75th, and 91st Companies.

Infantry—1st Royal Scots Fusiliers who have maintained their position at the head of infantry list and have been specially commended for five years in succession; 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, 1st Cheshire Regiment; 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers; 3rd Rifle Brigade, and 1st Middlesex Regiment.

Native Troops—Although an improvement has been made during the past year in Native Cavalry regiments, much scope for advancement still remains and his Excellency hopes that both officers and men will make every endeavour to further raise the signalling standard of their regiments, during the ensuing year with the exception of those units which are low down on the list. Marked progress has been made in signalling of Native Infantry units.

The following Corps are specially commended for their efficiency :—

Cavalry—23rd and 22nd Cavalry, Frontier force; 30th Lancers (Gordon Horse) and 20th Deccan Horse.

Infantry—15th Ludhiana Shikhs, 26th and 22nd Punjabis, 1st Brahman 30th Punjabis, 37th Dogras, 36th Shikhs, 25th and 29th Punjabis.

The signalling equipment of British and Native Corps, with a few exceptions, has been generally well looked after.

## THE FLOODS IN MONGHYR.

### HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

A correspondent of the "Statesman" says that as a result of the floods in the Monghyr district about 300 huts had fallen in at Begusarai and 90 persons had perished, besides large herds of buffaloes and cows, one man alone losing some 200.

## SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal who has been in indifferent health for some time past, leaves Calcutta en route for Europe to-morrow.

## LORD CURZON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

It has been arranged that after Lord Curzon's return to India Mr. R. Nathan C. I. E. at present Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department shall join the Viceroy's staff as Private Secretary.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Captain Wise, 2nd Connaught Rangers, has been selected for employment with the Egyptian army and has been ordered to proceed to Cairo.

Lieutenant H. C. Forester, 1st Royal Fusiliers, embarks for India next month to rejoin his Battalion.

The following officers have been appointed supernumeraries to British Battalions in India to qualify for Indian Army :—

Second Lieutenants Allan, East Surrey Regiment to be attached to the Welsh Regiment, Bennett to be attached to the Essex Regiment.

Lieutenant H. F. Kilgoir, R. G. A. has been selected for appointment to the Indian Army and embarks for India at an early date.

Captain the Hon. R. Forbes, Gordon Higlanders has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, commanding Bombay District, will avail himself of privilege leave from the 1st to the 30th September.

Second-Lieutenant G. N. Mackie, 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for admission to the Indian Army, is appointed Double Company Officer in the 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant R. W. W. Grimshaw, 34th Cavalry, s appointed Adjutant of his Regiment.

Major F. W. G. Wadeson, 37th Lancers, has been granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs.

It is notified that the 35th Presidential Assault-at-Arms will take place at Poona on and from Monday, 5th September, to Saturday 10th September.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### CHESHIRE "A" vs. R. G. A.

On the Bombay Cooperage last evening an interesting match was played in the Harwood League competition when the "A" team of the Cheshire Regiment opposed the Royal Garrison Artillery. The weather was fine and the attendance of spectators round the enclosure was large. The Cheshires quickly attacked and within five minutes from the start scored their first point. They renewed the attack and made matters very lively for the Gunners. Shortly after scoring their first goal, they forced a corner which was not improved and the ball was sent to the midfield. But the Cheshires came again and once more put the ball into the net. Thereafter the Gunners were practically confined within their quarters, and the Cheshires had their goal in jeopardy a number of times, but the custodian cleverly saved. A couple of times the Cheshires put the ball into the net, but the points were disallowed for off-side. When the whistle went for half time, the Cheshires led by two goals to nil. After changing ends the Cheshires kept up the pressure. However the Gunners maintained a good defence, saving their position at times when a goal appeared certain. One of the Cheshire forwards got his right knee hurt and had to retire. But though having to play a man short, the Cheshires continued to have the best of matters. The Gunners for a time succeeded in clearing their territory. But a few moments before the close of the game, the Cheshires attacked again vigorously and succeeded in registering their third goal. Score :—

Cheshires "A"..... 3 goals.
R. G. A..... nil.

## POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 23.

Two games in connection with the Poona Junior Polo Tournament were played this afternoon. The first game was between the 33rd Cavalry "A" team and the Bombay Gymkhana. The Bombay Gymkhana was hopelessly outclassed by the Cavalry. Though good fight was made by the visitors, they suffered defeat by 8 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals. The Bombay Gymkhana was represented by Messrs. Graham, Barraclough, Crum and Cornish (Back), the 33rd Cavalry by Captains Hopewood, Passy and Anderson, Major Edwards (Back). The umpires were Major England and Capt. Jones.

In the first period, after a little tentative running about, Hopewood opened account with a subsidiary. Two shots were bungled which might easily have been goals but went wide.

Passy opened the second period by driving a pretty goal from a long shot sent down by Hopewood. Very shortly after, he returned the compliment by running the ball in a sprightly fashion down the field. Hopewood took it up and secured another goal.

Third Chukker was a pretty eventful one. After putting the ball in play Passy secured it out of whirl in the Cavalry's territory and ran in a fine fashion down the pavilion edge and near the corner struck the ball across the base placing it between sticks. Very shortly after the throw in, Hopewood secured possession of it and raced down the ground and thrusting all opposition aside notched another goal for the Cavalry Graham then got the ball and with three clear shots and pretty directing hits put in the first goal for the visitors.

Fourth Chukker began with a burst in the direction of Cavalry's goal which was finely turned, and a rush was then made in the direction of the Gymkhana goal. Anderson drove from the far side, and the Bombay back failed to stop the ball. Hopewood secured the ball and raced down the ground to one side and then sent it across in front of the goal mouth but failed to score.

The last period was opened in hot style, the ball being driven up and down. Passy added a subsidiary with along shot. The Cavalry added two more goals. Crum got possession of the ball and scored one goal. Scores:—

Cavalry.....8 Goals, 2 Subs.
Bombay Gymkhana.....2 Goals.

The second game was between the Royal Engineers' "A" team and the First Dragoons. The former were composed of Major Brewin, Captain Bremner, Major Leslie, Colonel Onslow (Back), the latter, of the Hon'ble Russell, Captain McNeile, Captain Leighton, and Hon'ble Guest (Back). Leslie opened the game by scoring a subsidiary. Brewin immediately got another. The Dragoons lost a good chance of scoring a goal. Brewin made another sub.

The second period was opened rather in a spirited fashion, Leighton driving a splendid goal immediately after resumption. Onslow secured a subsidiary. When play was resumed, Brewin ran the ball along. Bremner struck the goal. Regarding this goal there was some dispute as was to be expected under the working of the new rule which is supposed to supersede the Rule of Polo law. Some said that the goal was struck after the bugle sounded. Some declared it was before. The Engineers then eventually won.

In the third period nothing was done.

The fourth period was one of very hard galloping. Leslie added a sub. Foul was later on given against the Engineers and from the penalty stroke the Dragoons scored an easy goal. The Engineers notched another sub.

In the last chukker, both sides hustled hard all the time. Leslie made a splendid run, but was foiled by the Dragoons' back. Again he secured the ball and hitting hard and true put it between the Dragoons' posts. The Dragoons then pressed very hard, At last Bremner got a goal. The Dragoons thus won the match by 4 goals, 6 subsidiaries to Dragoons' 3 goals 1 subsidiary.

## ALLEGED FRAUD ON A CIGAR MERCHANT.

Major Taylor, officiating Cantonment Magistrates was engaged in examining a number of witnessey on commission with regard to a fraud perpetrated by one Annaswamy Pillay Canareso, a young man, who came to Poona a few months ago and ordered four boxes of cigars to be sent down from Trichinopoly. He did not give his own name but that of Byramji Gustavji who keeps a refreshment shop in Convent Street. The consignment arrived in due course and Annaswamy who frequented Byramji's shop endeavoured to induce him to accept the consignment. The latter refused to do so. Annaswamy next turned to one Veeraswamy, tobacco vendor on the main street, who likewise failed to comply with his request. Annaswamy eventually took delivery and is stated to have forged Byramji's name. Byramji instituted certain enquiries about the despatch of cigars which led to Annaswamy's arrest. He is at present on his trial as Trichinopoly on charges of cheating and forgery. He denies having taken delivery of the cigars.

In order to make these matters clear the Trichinopoly Court issued this commission for the examination of certain witnesses in Poona.

## KIRKEE POSTAL FRAUD CASE.

Sentulray Ramchandra Joshi, late clerk of the Kirkee Post Office, was to-day placed on his trial before Mr. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge, and a jury on a charge under section 52 of the Postal Act with criminally misappropriating a currency note for Rs. 100 which had been despatched from Jenur to Malegaum in a registered letter, and was cross-examined at great length. Two witnesses were examined. The case is expected to last for two or three days more.

## POONA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUGUST 23.

The Poona Gymkhana Golf Tournament commenced yesterday. The following is the result of the competition by medal play for Lord Lamington's prize :—

| | Gross. | H'cap. | Nett Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Hon. Mr. Butler..... | 78 | 5 | 74 |
| Rev. Mr. Cant ..... | 80 | 3 | 77 |
| Major Scudamore ..... | 80 | 3 | 77 |
| Major Young ..... | 84 | 6 | 78 |
| Sir James Monteath ..... | 90 | 10 | 80 |
| Mr. Bromley..... | 92 | 12 | 80 |
| Mr. Davison..... | 91 | 10 | 81 |
| Major Anderson..... | 82 | 10 | 82 |
| Mr. Thew ..... | 87 | 5 | 82 |
| Mr. Stewart ..... | 92 | 10 | 82 |
| Colonel Carter..... | 82 | 4 | 83 |
| Mr. Byrne ..... | 89 | 5 | 84 |
| Mr. Fry ..... | 84 | 10 | 85 |
| Mr. Tom Le Mesurier ... | 97 | 10 | 87 |
| The Hon Mr. Jenkins ... | 98 | 11 | 87 |
| Lieut. Col. Campbell..... | 92 | 4 | 88 |
| Mr. Cameron ..... | 97 | 9 | 88 |

Seven players sent in no returns.

The ladies' medal play competition for the Honourable Mr. Fulton's prize resulted as under :—

| | Gross. | H'cap. | Nett Score. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Forbes ..... | 64 | 10 | 54 |
| Mrs. Marshall ..... | 63 | 8 | 55 |
| Mrs. Anderson..... | 57 | 1 | 56 |
| Mrs. Stevens..... | 72 | 14 | 58 |
| Mrs. Bell..... | 70 | 11 | 59 |
| Miss Martin ..... | 71 | 12 | 59 |
| Mrs Bagshawe ..... | 79 | 8 | 61 |
| Miss D. Forbes ..... | 80 | 18 | 62 |
| Mrs. Young ..... | 75 | 18 | 62 |
| Miss Anderson ..... | 70 | 7 | 63 |
| Mrs French ..... | 81 | 18 | 63 |
| Mrs. Davison..... | 82 | 18 | 64 |
| Mrs. Cadell ..... | 80 | 9 | 71 |
| Miss Lee Harwood ..... | 93 | 18 | 75 |
| Miss Raimes ..... | 105 | 18 | 88 |
| Mrs. Raimes ..... | 120 | 18 | 102 |

Four players sent in no returns.

## IN THE HANDS OF THE LAMAS.

### A YEAR IN LHASSA DUNGEONS.

### RELEASE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

A telegram received from General Macdonald, dated Lhassa 5 a.m. August 15th, states :—On 15th we reconnoitred the Kichu river for crossings and ferries. The river here is about 100 yards wide at its narrowest part, but is generally split up into several channels 50 to 80 yards wide and is unfordable anywhere. The people using skin boats show that the passage would take as long as for the Sangbo for the whole force. On the 16th I commenced the survey of Lhassa. A reconnoitring party was sent 6 miles up Treiung Valley.

The Tibetans released two Sikkim prisoners in good health who had been caught at Kambajonj last year.

On the 17th the troops went for a short march up the main Kichu valley. Colonel Younghusband visits the Amban under escort. All is quiet in the vicinity and no signs of any armed force within a day's march, supplies are still arriving satisfactorily. The Sangpo is still in full flood and some 800 yards wide. Snow is reported at Nangartse and on Korola.

GYANTSE, AUGUST 22.

Lhassa, 17th instant :—Yesterday [the Lamas released the two British subjects from Lachung, Sikkim, who were captured at Tashilumpo in July, 1903, and have been imprisoned at Lhassa since. This is the first concession they have made, and not the least important of the demands to exact which it became necessary to advance on Lhassa.

An impressive durbar was held at the Commissioner's house, and the prisoners, who were brought there from their dungeon, looked excessively pale and drawn after their incarceration in a dark underground cell for nearly a year.

Colonel Younghusband took the opportunity of impressing on the delegates the sanctity of a British subject. The imprisonment of these men, he said, was the most serious offence of which the Tibetans had been guilty, and it was largely on this account the Government had decided to advance on Gyantse.

He pointed out that the prisoners were only released after we had fought our way to Lhassa and no other course was open to the Tibetans.

He then turned to the prisoners, and told them that by command of the King-Emperor they were free.

The unfortunate men bowed down to the ground, their faces lit up with delight and gratitude.

Being questioned, they said they had not been ill-treated, but only beaten, as is usual, by the guards when captured.

They were then removed for medical examination, it needing to be ascertained that they bore no marks of ill-treatment.

Colonel Younghusband declared himself satisfied.

The prisoners on being interviewed stated they had been bound hand and foot in stocks, so that a recumbent position was impossible. They were not allowed to communicate with one another, and suffered much from cold. They were only told of the arrival of the English and of their liberation on the morning of their release.

The Lamas still temporise like children, instead of discussing questions vital to settlement.

On the 15th inst. a deputation arrived with all the formalities and ceremonial of a durbar to request that the empty grain bags might be returned to the monasteries.

The Amban has asked the Dalai Lama to state definitely whether or not he intends to come to Lhassa.

## UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

### URGE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 23.

After the chairman's opening address at the Conference of the United Planters' Association, the subject of Imperial differential duties was discussed, resulting in the following resolutions :—

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. H. Hodgsont hat "the action of the Chairman in addressing the Indian Tea Association and the Ceylon Planters' Association with a view to gaining their support to any movement to obtain preferential treatment for British grown teas is supported by this Association in the continuation of its policy in the matter of Preferential Tariffs." This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Scott-Skirving proposed that "in the opinion of this Association preferential duties should be extended to all British grown products." This proposition was also carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson also proposed that "with regard to the reference made by the Indian Tea Association as to the proper course to adopt and the precise nature of the request, a memorial be addressed to the Government of India to be forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer requesting that in any future dealings with the tea-tax, preference be given to British grown teas and that the memorial be signed by the proprietors generally". This was carried unanimously.

The last resolution was on tea and was moved by Mr. Aylmer Martin as follows :—"That the United Planters' Association of Southern India address the Indian Tea Association and again record their opinion that the continuance of the Ceylon import duty on tea is inadvisable and that its removal would be likely to benefit the industry in both countries and tend to unite their common interests." The proposition was carried unanimously.

## A EUROPEAN CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 23.

According to telegrams received here late this evening, Mr. Bernard Hawkins was sentenced at the High Court Sessions, Madras, to-day to four months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000 entrusted to him by Mr. Lindley to purchase Government of India paper in England. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty with which the Judge agreed.

## ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Lamington, Lady Gertrude Molyneaux and attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S, Private Secretary, Major M. T. Yarr, R. A. M. C. Medical Officer; and Captain E. H. Bayford, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay, last evening from Poona for the purpose of witnessing the Parsi-Presidency match, which commences to-day. The arrival was private. Their Excellencies alighted at the Byculla Station, where they were met by Mr. Machael Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. R. D. Talati, Principal, Elphinstone High School. Lord and Lady Lamington and the members of the staff drove to Government House, Malabar Hill, where they will stay during their brief sojourn in Bombay. Mr. H. Wendon, Agent G. I. P. Railway, arrived in charge of the train. His Excellency will open the Northcote Police Hospital at Byculla, this afternoon.

## BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS.

The Black and White Minstrels gave Bombay last evening a most enjoyable entertainment. The band, soloists and part singers, disguised or in propria personæ, did their parts with a verve, a heartiness and an appreciation of the art involved that made the programme a lively success. The opening song and chorus, though an amateur with the misleading name of "Massa Squash,' was responsible for it, was a very distinctly excellent performance and the same singer made hits in various other items, alone and in combinations. "Pansy Faces" justly received a particular welcome, and Mrs. Knight was vociferously encored. Mr. Faulkner's contribution "My Pretty Red Rose" is a fascinating little song and it and the well modulated chorus brought down the house. It is impossible to adjudge praise to individuals where all deserved it. But we may observe that Miss Hand's "Sammy" and Mrs. McCarthy's "Why don't you love me, Honey?" delighted the audience thoroughly. "My little Canoe" which Miss Walters gave with much expression, and "Under the Bamboo Tree" sung by Mrs. Christian were received with very considerable pleasure and we hope all these ladies will allow Bombay to hear them more frequently. The dances that relaxed the musical tension of the programme were most amusing Terpsicorean feats, reflecting unlimited credit on the lady artistes who arranged and supervised this part of the evening's fun. "The Coon's Birthday" whistled like a bird by Miss Dyer was another attractive performance. The Defamation Quartette, chorus and dance was a cleverly organised piece of stage business that came off with spirit and full effect. After that came "Looping the Loop" sung excellently by Massa Sambo aided by a chorus. Mr. Medley is to be congratulated on his "My Gal" to whom his voice did full justice. Massa Tambo, in his "Good-bye," supported by a chorus and the Banjo Band, was a most effective item in the first part of the programme. The first part ended with a graceful minuet and the final "Grand Cake Walk" was a complete success, the amateur performers exhibiting a suppleness and a skill in evolution that were worthy of professionals. Wild and vociferous encores demanded an extension of this by no means easy though graceful, exercise, and the house would not be denied. The theatre was full to overflowing, and will be again, we should think, on the night of the 26th, when a second performance is promised by this enterprising cast. The orchestra was furnished by the 121st Pioneers and played a very pleasant selection during the intervals under the conductorship of Mr. Mallandaine as well as contributing immensely to the general musical success. The design on the Programme cover is by our gifted Bombay artist who rivals F. C. G. himself in the delineation of local celebrities and local incidents. Last night's performance reflects immense credit on actors, organisers, the accompanist, and the Stage Manager, whose troops fell easily and deftly into line. The objects for which the entertainment has been got up are admirable and evidently such as appeal to every one, as was shown by the full house last night.

## BELGAUM NOTES.

Last week we were favoured with the two promised performances of theatricals in the Royal Warwick's theatre. As I mentioned before, writes our Belgaum correspondent, the entertainments were in aid of the "Cottage homes for disabled soldiers of the Regiment :" and the Homes should have received substantial benefit, as both performances drew good houses. Most of us expected a very pleasant little entertainment, but few I think were prepared for quite such an excellent performance as we were favoured with. The very greatest credit is due to Miss Pogson, who as authoress, actress and organiser was responsible for every thing, and who was backed up as loyally as she deserved by her whole company who threw themselves "con amore" into their parts, and made the entertainment go with a swing and verve that ensured success.

Part 1 consisted of our old and tried friend "Jarley and his Waxworks" but if the audience expected the stereotyped performance, they were pleasantly disappointed, since Miss Pogson's versatile talent showed all through this, both in Jarley's patter, all written by herself, and in the designing of the groups and their picturesque costumes. Most fortunately too the original "Jarley" Mr. Tudor Owen, was able to take the part, having returned from the jungles earlier than expected; since through superhuman energies he managed to secure all the little hoppers, except one, who—so rumour has it—escaped over the Portuguese boundary, and is now hatching out fresh armies for next season's campaign. Jarley was ably backed up by "Able" his assistant the part being played by Mr. Needham who produced many a laugh from the audience especially on the second night. It is hard to pick out any particular waxworks for individual renown, all were so excellent; and many were so disguised that even their own affectionate parents failed to recognise them. Nero fiddling while Rome burnt was good, and one bloodstained gentleman—a Trojan apparently—was said to have been left outside the Belgaum football team. Ophelia looked well, also the three old maids of Lea; and the British soldier 2,000 A. D. when the War Office have finished with him. But friend Jarley, is it not rather premature this optimism; will the War Office ever have finished with the much badgered soldier man?

Between the several groups of Waxworks, we were favoured with songs and dances, all of which were heartily encored. Mrs. Smith who has a pleasantly sympathetic voice, gave us "Eileen Alannah" and "Kate O'Shane," pretty songs and well sung, while Mr. Macredy's "Longshore Man" went with a great swing. The first part closed with a Turkish dance by Miss Peel, one of the prettiest and most graceful items of the successful programme. Part 2 showed us Miss Pogson as play-writer and actress, in a small one act farce entitled "J. B." This most original and amusing little play went off without a hitch. If perhaps a blase critic might offer one suggestion, however it would be, that the curtain should be rung down when Parks the butler ejects Miss Crunch, as then the climax has been reached, and the audience know without telling that all must end well. Perhaps the character of the piece was "John Bray" the excitable old batchelor uncle and Mr. Sinnott's rendering of this part was one of the finest bits of acting that Belgaum has seen for many a long day. His voice and actions were admirable, and what makes his performance all the more creditable, is that the character might have been so easily spoilt by over-doing it ever so little. Mr. Needham, as Parks the butler, was quite good and Mr. Howell, as the nephew, showed himself as well above the ordinary run of amateur actors. Miss Pogson was excellent and possesses a real talent for acting while Miss Lushington looked charming as Margory Elton and Captain O'Donoghue made the most of perhaps the least attractive part in the piece.

### THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The following teams will represent the Presidency and the Parsees in the match which commences this morning at 11-30.

PRESIDENCY.

Captain J. G. Greig, (Captain), Captain L. M. R. Dias, Captain Hon. G. W. S. Cadogan, Captain A. D. Langhorne, Lieutenant H. P. Chaplin, Lieut. B. M. Carroll, Lieut. Ll. F. Philbrick, Lieut. A. P. V. Langhorne, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. J. L. Ainsworth, and Mr. F. E. Coombs.

PARSEES.

Mr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. A. H. Mehta, Mr. M. D. Bulsara, Mr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. D. D. Kanga, Mr. R. P. Meherhomjee, Mr. D. M. R. Raja, (Senior) Mr. D. C. Daruwalla, Mr. F. P. Colahawalla Mr. A. B. Saklatwalla and Mr. K. P. Lala or Mr. Kapadia.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

### Gossip From the Cricket Grounds.

### THE COWES REGATTA.

### PROSPECTS FOR "THE TWELFTH."

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The attendance at Headingley on the first of the match between Yorkshire and Lancashire was not a record but it was nearly so. The spectators numbered 31,826. The record attendance at any Yorkshire match was the 33,705 on June 2nd, 1902 "Peace Day" when the Australians played Yorkshire at Headingley. The huge attendance on Monday can be attributed to three causes—the popularity of Hirst, the performances of Lancashire, and the important bearing which the match has upon the destination of the county championship. Few beneficiaries have enjoyed such a happy combination of circumstances. Fortunately the cricket was in every way worthy of the occasion and of the sides. Maclaren added to the interest by his daring policy. To put your opponents in is a course which success alone can justify. When MacGregor put Surrey in at the Oval the other day, the plan succeeded, and his foresight was praised. On Monday, as it happened, Maclaren's adoption of the same bold plan was not attended with similar success. His course, however, was probably dictated not so much by the expectation that Yorkshire would be cheaply dismissed as by the fear that the pitch would suit Rhodes and Haigh all too well.

The most useful and, from some points of view, the best innings of the day was that of Wilkinson. The wicket was at its worst and the bowling at its best when he opened the innings, yet he never made a mistake. His defence was splendid, and his restraint and judgment were excellent. He watched the ball in a way that stamps him as a really great bat. Tunnicliffe's driving was above reproach; while Hirst, though obviously affected by the warmth of his reception, played a thoroughly characteristic innings after he had settled down. Maclaren, in his contribution to the "Daily Chronicle" on Tuesday, refers to the bold course he adopted of putting Yorkshire in first after he had won the toss. "The wicket," he says, "though somewhat slow, could not be described as difficult, and, in the absence of rain, would, as the match advanced, become quite plumb. If things had gone quite our way three or four wickets might easily have been captured by lunch time." Later on he makes the following confession :—"Without rain the wicket will be good to-morrow (Tuesday), but it played better to commence with than any of us anticipated, and as things have turned out, it would undoubtedly have been better had I dicided to take first knock on winning the toss."

The second day's play in the Lancashire and Yorkshire match at Leeds produced some singularly interesting cricket. Indeed, the day's play was in some sort an epitome of the game in general, for most of the phases of cricket on good wickets were illustrated during the five and a half hour's play was in progress. Nothing, for example, could be more striking than the contrast offered by the first eighty minutes' play in the morning and the last two hours in the evening. During the former period 100 runs were scored by a side so happily placed that they could afford to run risks in getting runs quickly. During the last two hours only 79 runs were scored, but the circumstances were quite different, the only aim of the batting side being to keep in. For this and other curious contrasts which the day's play furnished, the quite unexpected breakdown in the Lancashire batting was of course responsible. This breakdown was far from being wholly due to the excellence of the Yorkshire bowling. Spooner, who is quite out of luck, and was dismissed for the third time in succession without scoring, was bowled by a very fine ball that came in on him all the way, but Tyldesley fell an all-too-easy victim to Hirst's trap on the leg side—a trap with whose working he is perfectly familiar. The truth is he was too eager to get going. Maclaren also got himself out. Hallows and Sharp were both out to good balls, but the breakdown was nevertheless mainly due to bad batting. But the collapse had compensations. It afforded Poidevin and Hornby a splendid opportunity of proving their adaptability and courage in a crisis. Both gave a superb display of restrained defensive cricket, and their stand of nearly two hours' duration, though it produced only 68 runs, may fairly be described as the best batting display in the match, all the circumstances being considered. Lancashire had in any case, only a draw to play for when they went in; after losing five wickets for 43 they were within the danger of defeat. Hence to play purely defensive cricket was obviously the proper game.

Though the great game at Leeds ended on Wednesday in a draw, the cricket was intensely interesting during the concluding stages, and never lost its serious character until the last hour. Few matches have yielded so much honour to both sides, and if Yorkshire had rather the better of the play and held the advantage on the figures at the close (Lancashire with seven wickets to fall still requiring 67 to save the innings defeat), it must be remembered that the figures are somewhat misleading, as Lancashire made no attempt to get runs, but concentrated their energies on keeping up their end. That a side used to playing exactly the opposite sort of game should have given such a superb display of defensive cricket was the surprise of the match. If Lancashire had been called upon to prove their opportunism and power of adapting their methods to the circumstances by a display of dashing, forcing cricket in an effort to win against time, their success would have been accepted as merely the natural expression of their particular abilities. But the side does not boast a single batsman who has ever been classed with the slow players of the Scotton school. On the contrary, they are all brilliant bats, and this season, thanks to the course of events and the strength of the side in general, they have been able to indulge their natural inclinations and to run the risks inseparable from free cricket. That such a team should have shown the restraint and self-sacrifice entailed by dogged defence that cannot be tempted from its purpose, the keeping up of an end for the good of the side, is more eloquent of their real strength, simply because it proves their great adaptability, than even their splendid record of fifteen victories and no defeats in the championship tourney. It is for this reason that the final position of the game fails to do Lancashire justice. Lancashire, it is true, enjoyed some luck. Tyldesley, who made 108 not out, was twice badly missed when 2 and 27, and also gave a difficult chance when 34. But as his escapes were due to the faulty fielding of Yorkshire, Lancashire were as entitled to reap the benefit of the errors as Yorkshire were when Smith was let off before he had scored. At the same time, Yorkshire might have won had the first or second, but particularly the first, chance offered by Tyldesley been accepted. The moral effect of his dismissal would have been almost as great as the more obvious and direct material gain.

Hirst will receive a splendid reward for his services. In the three days 88,792 persons passed through the turnstiles, and perhaps 10,000 more went in unregistered. The number passing the turnstiles yesterday was 15,387, while the takings were £424 14s. This brings the amount taken for the three days to £2,924 3s. 6d. When subscriptions are added and expenses deducted, it is safe to say that Hirst will receive £3,000. As a matter of record it may be stated that Brown got £2,450, and that the "benefit" of Tunnicliffe, Peel, Hunter, and Wainwright realised from £1,750 to £2,000. Peel receiving the latter sum. "Yorkshire certainly played the better cricket," wrote Mr. MacLaren in the "Daily Chronicle" yesterday morning, "and, considering we had the best of the wicket, the honours of the match were easily theirs. A word of praise is due to the crowd, who behaved in a truly sporting spirit throughout, for the Tykes were highly tried with our defensive tactics. I am quite satisfied that, had we gone in first and bowled and batted as we did, we should not have done so

well as we enventually did. Had we held our catches on the first day we should have fought them on level grounds when we went to the wickets, instead of having to face a total of 403. All the same, we gave our poorest exhibition of the season."

Although for some seasons past he had occasional trials for Yorkshire, Rudston, the Hull professional, who did so well at Leicester, had done nothing out of the common. Included in place of F. S. Jackson, Rudston yesterday, however enjoyed a great triumph, going in first and being not out at the close of the day with 119 out of a total of 275 for five wickets. He certainly enjoyed some luck, being missed when 13, and making several dangerous strokes through the slips, but for all that he played a fine innings. He watched the ball very closely, and made some good cuts and leg hits. With confidence too, he ought to develop into a good forward player, for he has a very straight bat when meeting the ball. The most attractive innings yesterday was that of Denton, who helped Rudston to add 132 runs for the second wicket. Like his partner he, too, was missed but this was the only blemish in a stylish display. Denton drove finely, and cut well, while on the dead pitch he brought off the hook stroke with the utmost certainty. Despite the slow ground there were only five singles in his finely hit 85. Essex kept the Notts in the field all yesterday, scoring 386 for eight wickets. When play ceased MacGahey was not out with 140 to his credit. This he increased to 225 before he was dismissed to-day. In the course of his innings he hit twenty-five 4's, four 3's, and twenty-one 2's. With his dismissal the innings was by no means at an end, for Buckenham hit vigorously, just managing to complete his century before being bowled. The innings eventually closed for the huge total of 590.

The Royal Yacht Squadron's Regatta opened with a race for the King's Cup, confined to members of the squadron. The course was the old Queen's Course namely, once round the Bullock Buoy and Lymington Spit Buoy. The entries were the schooner Meteor, the German Emperor (scratch); yawl Brynhild, Sir James Pender, Bart. (receives 18mins, 12secs.), yawl Glory, Sir H. Seymour King (receives 28mins. 12secs.), ketch Cariad, the Earl of Dunraven (receives 47mins.), schooner Cetonia, Lord Iveagh (receives 62mins. 55secs.), yawl Corisande, the Duke of Leeds (receives 62mins. 40secs.), schooner Hermione, the Baron von Eckhartstein (receives 70mins. 3secs.), and the yawl Brunhilda, Mr. C. Cave (receives 78mins. 20secs). All those entered competed last year in this race with exception of Corisande, Hermione, and Brunhilda. At ten o'clock the gun for the start of the race boomed out, and the yachts slowly drifted away to the eastward with all possible canvas set. The Meteor, Corisande, Glory, Brynhild, Cariad, Brunhilda, Cetonia, and Hermione crossed the line in the order given and went on the port tack with their big jib topsails and balloon foresails only just drawing an almost imperceptible breath from the north. The Meteor and Brynhild soon drew ahead of their opponents and left them in a bunch behind, with Hermione bringing up the rear. The yachts occupied an hour in covering half a mile. The Meteor was leading when they disappeared behind Norris Castle, Brynhild being second. They passed Ryde Pier at two o'clock, the Meteor still leading. She proved herself to be the champion drifter. When she returned to Cows from the east she had sufficient time to the good to have carried off the prize had the boats been stopped there, but a breeze sprang up and they managed to cover the western portion in less time. The Meteor finished first, but not in time for the prize. Her finishing time was 6hr. 57min. 50sec. Brynhild finished in 7hr. 2min. 25sec.; Glory in 7hr. 12min. 10sec. Brynhild won the prize, saving her time from Meteor and beating Glory on time by about 1min,

The wind in the Cowes Roads yesterday was light and flukey, and it was very hot ashore. What breeze there was came from the east. The inhabitants of Cowes gave £100 in prizes—£70 first prize, £20 second and £10 third for competition by yachts of over 100 tons belonging to any recognised club, over the Queen's Course—that is twice round the Warner and East Lepe. The race started at ten o'clock in a light north-easterly breeze. All the vessels entered started with the exception of Cariad, and went away to the eastward presenting a beautiful picture with big jack yards and jib topsails. They all came up to the line together with Merrymaid holding the windward berth. There were seven of them, and the handicap is as follows:—The schooner Meteor (scratch), schooner Ingomar (received 3min. 55sec), yawl White Heather (received 17min. 14sec.), yawl Brynhil (received 18min. 1sec.), yawl Valdora (received 23min. 31sec.) cutter Merry maid (received 31mins. 10sec.) and yawl Therese (received 41min. 31sec.). The King sailed yesterday in the German Emperors schooner Meteor and had a splendid day's sail. She did not cross the line till 3 1-2 mins after the starting gun, but soon came up on the other boats. As soon as they cleared the yachts in the road the wind headed them more and they tacked away on a dead beat to the Warner. All eight boats started in the second race with Creole and Maymon ahead and Fiona some way astern of the others. This race was for yachts between 40 and 100 tons also round the Queen Course for R. Y. S. prizes of £50, £10 and £5 and Zinida is scratch with Tutty (receives 12min. 32sec.), Creole (receives 20min. 22sec.), R sanond (receives 10min. 22sec.), Maymon (receives 22min. 55sec.), Lygia (receives 24min. 3sec.), Viola (receives 28min. 24sec.), and Fiona (receives 35min. 8sec.). The Zinita so far has had very bad luck in losing her boom on Monday and her topsail on Wednesday. The only other race was for R. Y. S. prizes of £17 for the south coast, one design class, and for these the usual five, viz., Caprice, Lamoureuse, Harmony, Jean, and Eilun started. Those five always have a close race, and it is nearly the only class in which there was anything like good sport.

Reports from different parts of the country of a recrudescence of the destructive "pheasant disease," although on the whole the prospects are much brighter than in 1901 or 1902, when hundreds and thousands of birds perished or had to be put down. In the royal preserves in the year 1902 close on 2,000 young birds succumbed and even in Norfolk these preserves are of course among the best managed. But that year—owing to a long spell of cold wet weather during the rearing season—was an exceptionally bad one for the chicks who under such conditions fall ready victims to gapes. This year the breeding season has almost been an ideal one and the Royal Wolferton woods and adjoining preserves will be able to show a very large and strong-on-the-wing crop. It is, however, different elsewhere reports from various parts of the North of England and from Buckinghamshire Sussex and in particular from South Wales being most unsatisfactory. Science has revealed what is the immediate cause of "gapes" an undoubtedly infectious fever that attacks very young birds and so far no cure has been found for it if the disease once set in. Upto the present attention has been mainly, and most sensibly, devoted to the consideration of preventive measures. In 1901 there was quite an epidemic, and that was repeated in an aggravated form in 1902. Primarily, the cause of the disease is the enormous increase of the number of pheasants reared artificially. Under these conditions the breeding grounds become tainted, the birds are not so strong, they infect each other, and the weaker ones go down. Considerable advantages has been found by shifting the chicks to fresh land, land upon which birds have never been reared at all, or not for ome years at least; and great care should be taken to provide them with natural food, such as ants and ants' eggs if possible. Up to the present it is not demonstrated that cold, wit weather during the rearing season has the effect of creating the disease. That it weakens the chicks and renders them less fit to wrestle with it is, however, beyond question.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

## OLD BOMBAY PICTURES.

### SOME INFORMATION OFFERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The old Bombay pictures, to which Mr. Reginald Gilbert refers in his letter, published in to-day's "Bombay Gazette," and about which he wants information, were painted by James Wales, a Scotch painter of some note of the latter part of the eighteenth century. He is connected with Bombay in several ways. Born in 1747 he came to India in 1791. "Dictionary of National Biography" (Vol. LIX p 33. Mr. Douglas' "Bombay and Western India" Vol. I p 450 note. wrongly gives the date 1790). He died at Thana in November 1795 of fever contracted while engaged in sketching the Kennery Caves. In our Bombay Cathedral there is a tablet erected in his memory by his daughter Susan. I have inspected this tablet again this morning and though a hundred and ten years old, it is in excellent condition. This daughter Susan married after her father's death, in 1799, Sir Charles Malet, the famous English diplomatist at the Peishwa's Court in Poona, who negociated and completed the triple alliance of the Peishwa and Nizam with the English against Tipu in 1790, for which he got his baronetcy the next year. Wales had come out with his wife and family of four daughters and was the guest of Sir Charles at Poona, where he got commissions to paint from Maratha chiefs and politicians, and painted the portraits, among others, of the Peishwa, Nana Phadnavis, Mahadaji Sindhia, which are now in the Council Hall at Poona, I believe, in the possession of Government. While at Poona, Wales executed the sketches of members of the Poona Durbar which were utilised by the famous painter Thomas Daniell for his well known painting of the Court of the Peishwa in Malet's time. An engraving of Daniell's painting is given by the late Mr. Douglas, the news of whose sad death has reached us this week, in his Bombay Vol I p 446. Wales painted a few landscapes like those of which Mr. Gilbert has got engravings. But his chief work was architectural remains like those of the Kennery Caves, and specially the Ellora Cave temples on which he worked with Daniell. Twenty-four drawings of these by Wales are engraved in Daniell's magnificient work called "Oriental Scenery." The picture, mentioned by Mr. Gilbert, of Elephanta, is in this work.

In an anonymous volume on "Life in Bombay and the neighbouring out stations" published in 1852 by Bentley, there are many chromolithographs of Bombay scenery which seem to be copied from Wales' pictures mentioned by Mr. Gilbert. This is the case with the picture No. 8 of Mr. Gilbert. There is in this book a chromo-litho called "Bombay from Belmont," which is very like the picture of Wales described by Mr. Gilbert as "View from Belmont." Mr. Gilbert writes "the name o Belmont is familiar to me, but I cannot think what part of Bombay this is in." Of course it ought to be familiar to every one versed in the history of old Bombay, our storied city. Belmont is an old bungalow in Mazagaon near Belvidere another bungalow famous in Eliza's—Sterne's Eliza—history. In "Life in Bombay" in describing the picture referred to above, it is said "we subjoin a representation of this scene as it appears from the drawing room windows of Belmont, a house charmingly situated on the declivity of Mazagon Hill." (p. 41). It can be easily identified to-day if it exists. Belvidere ceased to exist in 1863 (Douglas, Bombay Vol II p. 41, Leith's note) the last to live in it was Mr. Glover, the contractor who died only the other day. Probably Belmont has gone the way of Belvidere and been cast into the sea. Part of the Mazagon Hill was removed and its materials cast into the sea when the Prince's Dock was built and as Belmont was on the declivity it must have gone.

Picture No. 5 which Mr. Gilbert has bought and described is identical with the one published in Viscount Valentia's "Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon etc. in 1802-6" (3 vols) Vol II 1809 facing p. 163. This plate bears the same mark as Mr. Gilbert describes. "Published by William Miller, Albemarle St., 1 May 1809.' It is drawn by Henry Salt, and represents the interior of the Karli Cave. All the features described by Mr. Gilbert are to be seen in this plate in Valentia's Voyages. Salt was the secretary and draughtsman to Viscount Valentia and accompanied him on his Voyages in the course of which he came to Bombay and Poona. (Dict. of Nat. Biog. Vol. L. p. 212). He was here in 1803 and again in 1810; he sketched the Karli Caves and other Indian scenes for Valentia's work. A curious story about ghosts and apparitions is related in connection with Salt and his friend Halls in the latter's biography of him. (Douglas' Bombay, Vol. II, 386).

It is strange that Mr. Gilbert should "not understand where the Breach Causeway is." Because Trombay Hill appears, he thinks this may be Coorla Causeway. It is of course the Breach Vellard which is a causeway, having been built as a dam to exclude the sea in Governor Hornby's time. It is quite natural that Trombay Hill should appear in the distance. Even now it can be seen from the Breach Vellard any day; but formerly when the Parel and Mahaluxmee plains were not so much built upon, Trombay could be seen much more clearly.

Now having tried to explain as well as I can and give the information Mr. Gilbert wants, may I ask a query myself? Where was the bungalow known as Vancluse in former days situated? There is a picture of its given in the book referred to above "Life in Bombay." From this it appears to have been somewhere near the Vellard. Can any one give any information about it?

R. P. KARKARIA.

Tardeo, August 23.

## EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—In January last you were kind enough to insert a letter signed by Mr. R. G. Monteath and myself inviting funds for a proposed school for Poor Eurasian children. Considerable interest was aroused and Rs. 1,195-7-6, given. The school was started and continued for about three months, but after the hot weather holidays as Miss Edge was prevented by her other duties from superintending it, and also because the Association was planning with the assistance of Government to re-open the Old Female Workshop and to start a Home for infirm and aged women, the Committee decided to close the school until the new plans had matured and to reserve material bought and the Rs. 782-8-5, balance remaining in hand, till they could be used for the education of poor children in connection with the larger sheme. In order that those who took such a kind interest in the school may know what has been done, I am instructed by the Committee to ask you kindly to insert this letter.—Yours etc.

R. S. HEYWOOD.

Honorary Secretary, European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, Bombay.

Bombay, August 23.

## THE WRECK OF THE AUSTRALIA.

### UNDERWRITERS PROPOSE TO SUE GOVERNMENT.

A preliminary meeting of underwriters interested in the cargo of the wrecked mail steamer "Australia" was held at Sydney, on August 4th, for the purpose of considering the advisableness or otherwise of instituting legal proceeding against the Victorian Marine Board or the Victorian Government for the recovery of damages. The meeting which was convened by Mr. Padfield, of the Union Marine Insurance Co., was a representative one. Mr. Padfield said that the "Australia" was admittedly lost by the negligence or incompetence of a servant of the Victorian Government, and that, therefore, the Victorian Government was liable for the loss sustained. Several other speakers took a similar view, and expressed the opinion that an action-at-law should be instituted. On the other hand, other speakers were decidedly of the opinion that no action for damages could succeed. A sub-Committee was appointed to make fuller inquiries into the subject and to report further to the meeting.

## THE MAN-WOMAN.

### HER FIRST VOYAGES.

### LIFE AS A CABIN BOY.

CATHERINE COOME, the woman who worked and dressed for fifty years as a man portion of whose reminiscences were reproduced yesterday, thus continues her narrative in the "Daily Express".

From reading the reminiscences of my marriages and my romances—such as they were—which I gave yesterday, it might perhaps be thought that my lot had always been cast in pleasant places. But that is far from being the case. I have known many bitter sorrows, and have endured endless hardships.

Still, my life has not been all shadows. I have known much happiness, and possibly none greater than during the first three and a half years of my career as a boy.

When I had fumbled the last button of my strange garments into the last buttonhole, I took first train from Birmingham and went to Gloucester. Why I chose Gloucester I cannot say. Perhaps because it was not so far away from home as Cheltenham. There I dared not go, lest I should meet my mother.

I wandered up the main street in a partially dazed state, vaguely wondering what I should do. I stopped when I came to the Carfax, and, quite without thinking, began looking into the window of a shipping office.

There I saw among the "want" advertisements—and the words are before my eyes now—the following little notice that was to seal my fate:—"Wanted at once, a captain's clerk; well educated, and up to book-keeping." The same notice was written beneath in Italian.

THE FIRST APPLICATION.

Almost heedless of what I did, I walked into the office, and approaching a kindly looking man, applied boldly for the berth. For a little time he looked at me shrewdly. Doubtless, with my curly hair and rosy cheeks I looked extremely youthful. Then, too, I was very slight, and my height is but 5ft. 4in.

At last he smiled and inquired with a slight foreign accent, "Have you run away from school?" I shook my head. "Well, well," said he, "let me see your handwriting." He held out a pen to me. Then, indeed, I was struck with panic and perplexity. I could not give my own name, and it had not occurred to me to choose another.

So here was I, with a second in which to think of a good name that I could bear with me through my new life. In my distress, my eyes sought inspiration from the wall. And there I found it, from an advertisement.

"Wilson" decided it. My own Christian name began with a C, and so Charlie was the first male Christian name that jumped into my head. I took the pen and wrote the names down, and from that time for nearly half a century, my name was "Charlie Wilson."

My new employer told me that his name was Captain Pleannie and he asked me to his ship to lunch. There he introduced me to his wife.

The moment that she saw me she ran and put her hands upon my shoulders and gazed into my face. "Some mother's heart is grieving for you now," she said.

When I think of what my feelings were as she said that and looked at me so wistfully, words fail me. I thought my little heart would break. I would have given all the world to cry. But with an effort, I controlled myself, and with a feeble smile gave her a light answer.

BUYING AN OUTFIT.

After lunch, Lady Pleannie—she was a lady in her own right—took me into the town and there ordered me an outfit and a sea-chest in which to put it. I had told them that I had neither friends nor money and no clothes but those I stood in.

Before we sailed I begged for twelve hours leave. I gave no reasons for this but it was granted me and I went at once to Cheltenham. I could not go from England without once more looking upon my mother's face. Yet I had to see and not be seen for I could not dare to face her.

I waited till it was dusk and then crept up the carriage drive of my old home. When I got to the drawing-room window the lights were lit but the blind was up. Peeping in I saw my mother sitting there and never shall I forget my mother's face as I saw it then.

It haunts me still. Even now I can see her grey, sad steadfast eyes gazing at me.

For a little while I looked, and then with a bursting heart I turned and ran away. For months my thoughts were an agony to me.

For three years and more I sailed with the Pleannies in their vessel. They were wealthy people, the captain being a Venetian merchant owning three sailing vessels. The vessel which they had chosen for themselves served as a floating home, and was beautifully fitted.

I stuck closely to my work, and completely mastered it. Then I turned my attention to seamanship, and I dare say that even now I know more about sailing a vessel than most modern seamen.

We called at many ports in Spain, Italy, and Sicily.

In our spare time we did a good deal of boxing and fencing, and soon there were few on board who could beat me at the latter pastime.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

At the end of three and a half years Lady Pleannie died, and Captain Pleannie gave up the sea. He wished me to go into his office on shore, but I declined, as I wished to go home to see my mother.

So he paid my passage back to Gloucester, and, on reaching port, I went at once to Cheltenham. I walked in my sailor's clothes, boldly up the drive and gave a sharp rat-tat on the door. I was broad and bronzed and looked a thorough sailor. The old servant did not know me.

I was shown into my mother's presence and shook hands with her. Then, in a bold, loud, hearty voice I began to inquire about various members of the family. I saw that she was puzzled to know who I might be. At last she asked me if I was her nephew. I had a married sister in Australia.

I replied that I was not, but that I had recently seen my mother's lost daughter Catherine, and that she would soon be home. At that, in her agitation, my mother jumped out of her chair, and I jumped out of mine.

I could bear the strain no longer, and cried out, "Oh, mother! Don't you know me? Don't you know your Catherine—your little Kit?"

My mother's arms folded me, and there ends the first portion of my man's life.

## THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

The forty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank was held at Simla on the 9th instant, Mr. J. Elston, presiding.

The Chairman in submitting the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, said I have much pleasure in drawing attention to the continued prosperity of the Bank. Our business is improving and extending. The fixed and floating deposits show an increase of 11 lakhs of the last balance sheet, which, with our increased capital and reserve, makes our working capital now over 325 lakhs. The profits for the past year amount to Rs. 2,21,301, which, with the balance brought forward from last year, totals Rs. 3 03,705. From this an interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum was paid on 31st December amounting to Rs. 71,250. The Directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate, absorbing Rs. 86,250, an addition of Rs. 50,000 to the reserve fund, Rs. 50,000 to contingent fund, and to carry forward the balance, Rs. 46,265, to next account. We are pleased to state that the branch recently established in Bombay is making very satisfactory progress. The Directors have, as usual, made their annual examination of all the bank's advances and investments, and are satisfied with the result. In conclusion, the Directors much regret to record the recent death of their two colleagues Messrs. Arathoon and Dyer. The former had been a director of the bank for over twenty years. I now beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and will be happy to answer any questions relating thereto.

The following resolutions were then put before the meeting and carried unanimously, viz:—(1.)—That the Directors' report and statements of account, duly audited, for the year ended 30th June 1904, be adopted, and the disposal of the profits, as therein recommended, be confirmed. (2.)—That Mr. A. M. Ker (who retires by rotation) be re-elected a Director. (3.)—That Mr. B. Bevan Petman, Barrister-at-Law, be elected a Director. (4.)—That Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson be re-elected Auditors for the year. (5.)—That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Directors, Manager, and Officers of the Bank for the satisfactory conduct of the Bank's affairs. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 24.

1 It is notified for information that through the kindness of Major C V Carnegy, Commdg. 12th Pioneers, the Range at Santa Cruz will be available for the corps on Sundays during this next cold weather as long as the Pioneers are here.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regt H Committee, at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder on Monday next the 29th instant at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

## TINCAL.

THE fact that tin mining and exploring companies have been registered lately in London in connection with Tibet, shows that capitalists are expecting a source of wealth to follow in the wake of the expedition to Lhassa. Gold, copper and lead are indicated as profitable minerals to exploit, and many rumours regarding the extent of these deposits are waiting for confirmation from the scientific staff attached to the Mission. There is one mineral from Tibet we might appropriately draw attention to this week, one reason being that Calcutta was at one time a large centre of the tincal trade in India, and the other that it is regularly quoted in our market reports and its diminishing supplies are urgently in need of a resuscitation of the trade.

Tincal is a saline deposit found on the shores of certain lakes in the uplands of Central Asia and Tibet; in the refined state it is known as borax which is chemically a definite combination of sodium and boracic acid. The two forms of the salt are known throughout India under the name of sohaga, while in Tibet the kind formed by the evaporation of water is called chusal and that obtained from the dry soil is called sal-aye. The sites where it is largely collected for the Indian market are in the Puga Valley in Kashmir, in Rudok in Tibet eastward to Vandok Cho south of Lhassa where it has been supplied for centuries past. The Puga borax is imported via Leh, Kulu and Simla and is refined at Jagadri, a town between Ambala and Saharanpur, and that from Tibet is brought to Nepal and Calcutta. Nearly all Trans-Himalayan lakes contain tincal and other salts which, if suitably purified, might become articles of greater commercial importance.

About fifty years ago the tincal trade was the subject of important despatches by the East India Company. In 1855, a committee of leading men interested in the pottery and porcelain business, addressed Lord Dalhousie as to the possibility of importing borax from the Himalayas. It was pointed out that the material was essential in the process of pottery glazing and that the localities of its production were limited. Over 1,000 tons of boracic acid were imported into England and manufactured into borax, of which two-thirds were consumed in the Staffordshire potteries. The borax fields of Tuscany in Italy were monopolised by a single proprietor and the price had been raised by the operation of the monopoly from £50 to £90 per ton. The scarcity of borax had necessitated the use of lead compounds which were highly injurious to the workmen. A commission was formed and much useful information was obtained, but no permanent improvement of the industry appears to have resulted from the enquiries.

On account of the transport of tincal, which is effected by the employment of sheep and goats over a considerable distance, the price of the cost necessarily fluctuates and is often very high, ranging from 1 rs. 5 to Rs. 20 a maund. At the place of production the crude salt is Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 1-4 per maund, by the time it reaches the cities of the plains in India it is Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8 per maund, and when purified the price is Rs. 10 per maund. In the year 1846-47, when the price was Rs. 9 per maund, 1,731 maunds were exported from Calcutta, during the last six months of 1854 the large amount of 10,894 maunds at Rs. 22 were shipped to England. In 1882-83 38,500 maunds, valued at Rs. 6,17,800, were exported from India chiefly from the port of Calcutta. During the last twenty years a great revolution has taken place in the borax trade of India, not only have the exports declined in amount and value, but the trade has been diverted from the West to the East. The United Kingdom, to whom the supplies were for the most part consigned, obtains borax from elsewhere, and the Indian product is now exported almost entirely to Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. The chief influences at work in this diversion of the trade are the discovery of the borax lakes in California and Chili, and the steady production of 3 000 to 4,000 tons a year in Tuscany. Making full allowance for all the imports of tincal into India from Tibet and the exports from Bengal and Bombay, there is a large balance showing that the crude and refined salt is used in the country in various arts and manufactures. The shortage of supply from Tibet will naturally result ere long in the importation of refined borax from Europe, so that the exploitation of this mineral beyond the Himalayas is a matter of some urgency, unless the trade is allowed to decline altogether.

Sohaga is used in India by potters for forming glasses, it unites with the oxides of most metals and facilitates their combination. It is used as flux in the work of the goldsmiths and silversmiths. It was employed by the coiners of the royal mint in the time of Akbar the Great, and is still used in considerable quantity in the Government Foundry at Cossipur. Borax and boracic acid are now being added to meat and fruit as a harmless food preservative, and there are many other uses to which is being adapted in other parts of the world.—Capital."

## ALLEGED LOOTING IN TIBET.

SEVERAL articles have appeared in one or more of the Calcutta papers of late on the subject of looting by members of the Tibetan expedition. In one of these articles it was asserted that Darjeeling drawing rooms were already beginning to display the spoils of the expedition and each convoy brought down additions while piles of loot were reported to be accumulated at Gyantse awaiting means of transport to India. It may have been observed that our special correspondent with the expedition alluded in his last letter to wild stories on the subject of looting and stated that since he joined the force at Gyantse there had been only two cases of the kind in both of which the offenders were severely punished. He further added that the orders on the subject are most strict and are being carefully obeyed. We do not know upon what authority the statements in the Calcutta papers were made, but it seems desirable that they should either be backed by positive evidence or unreservedly withdrawn. Presumably the orders referred to by our correspondent have not been recently issued. In view of the aims of the Indian Government it is in the highest degree desirable that the expedition should be conducted with the least possible offence to the Tibetans: the spoliation of monasteries and private residences would have a most mischievous effect, and would be entirely indefensible, except as punishment for bad faith or positive treachery. The political effect at Home of such stories as have been current in Calcutta might be most unfortunate; the expedition has never been popular, and if the English public were made to entertain the fantastic notion that there is to be a riot in spoliation such as disgraced most of the international contingents in the course of the China expedition the result says the "Pioneer" might conceivably be the recall of the Mission on the first excuse that offered and before Colonel Younghusband has had time to arrange a satisfactory settlement. Hitherto no definite evidence of extensive looting has been produced, and until it is forthcoming we prefer to believe that the Officer Commanding the expedition, besides forbidding looting, has set his face firmly against anything like the unlawful "acquisition" of curios.

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## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE authorities have, we believe, decided to re-arm the artillery with an 18 1-2 pounder. We are not concerned with the gun. If it has been decided that this gun should be adopted we presume that the decision so reached is the result of the serious deliberations of a committee of qualified experts. What we have to deal with is the delay that has occurred and the pace at which it is suggested that the proposed re-armament should be carried out. The 18 1-2-pounder was in existence at the close of 1903. For some unknown reason however the first part of the present year was passed in looking at the equipment that had already been perfected. During this period England has passed through more than one serious situation that might easily have led to war. Had such a war occurred the artillery would have been armed with obsolete guns. Thus the search for finality, and the contemplation of the ideal when obtained, was a measure involving considerable risk to the nation at large. Several General officers have, we believe, already complained to the War Office about the state of their artillery material. They have not however been given any satisfaction. In fact if we can believe what we hear, they were politely informed that if they were not ready to go on service with the guns they had there were other less scrupulous officers willing to take their places. The military authorities have consequently come to the end of their resources. They have complained and their complaints have been ignored. The responsibility for our unpreparedness now lies with the Government.

Such a state of affairs is highly unsatisfactory, says the 'Broad Arrow." The Government refuses to produce the money requiral for the proposed rearmament. It says India must be served first. This is undoubtedly true, but the manufacturing resources of the country should be capable of supplying both the home and the Indian armies together. The next excuse is that the amount to be expended during the next two years is fixed, and that therefore the manufacture of the guns must be postponed. The absurdity of such a contention appears self-evident. If the country has to spend two millions on a re-armament it seems immaterial, from the financial point of view, whether the money is spent this year or next year. From the military point of view the question is however very grave. The First Army Corps is unfit for service on account of the condition of its guns. The Second Army Corps is in a similar plight, whilst not only is the artillery materiel of the remainder of the Army absolutely obsolete, but in many cases the batteries are not even properly horsed. Such a state of affairs is dangerous in the extreme, and it now rests with the Government to decide whether, after the decisions reached by the War Commission, it is going to run the risk of being unprepard again. The whole question is an excellent example of the way in which things are managed. All are agreed as to the advisability of this re-armament. The politicians express their opinions to this effect in the House of Commons and the soldiers back them up outside. This agreement of opinion however leads to nothing, and matters remain as they were. The question is, will the country put the pressure on the Government, when it knows that the military authorities have actually reported the artillery as unfit for war owing to the obsolete nature of its guns? If they do, we will undoubtedly see a great acceleration in the rate of production of the new materiel. Mr. Arnold-Forster has been an able critic in his time, and we regret that the turn of events should make him an object of criticism now.

It is strange that in a country in which horse breeding is carried on to the extent which it is in America that there should be a lack of veterinary surgeons for the United States Army. The Service journal of Washington declares that "the Army is having a hard time obtaining veterinarians. At the recent examination of candidates to fill six vacancies in that position, only one was qualified, and he did not come up to the physical requirements. He was permitted to await further examination by the surgeons, and it is now stated that the only candidate of possible qualifications has been reported on adversely as a result of the second physical examination. There remain six vacancies in the position of veterinarian and there are only four applications on the file." This is a curious state of things; for it might be thought that the profession ought to be a popular and fairly lucrative one. But no doubt there is generally a great mistake amongst a considerable number of people regarding the position and qualifications of a veterinary surgeon. There is no doubt that at one time he was held to be little more than a farrier, but those days have long gone by, and at present a qualified veterinary surgeon has to be a man of highly scientific professional attainments.

The recent extensive seizures of shipping, both by the Russians and Japanese, should serve as a useful remainder to us that in the next great naval war the navigation of captured vessels to our own ports will form an important part of the duties of our officers and men. In connection with this significant fact, one cannot help thinking that in the abolition of all practical training in the handling and navigation of sailing ships we are going to a dangerous extreme. We are too apt to forget that sailing vessels still form a considerable proportion of the mercantile marine of the world, and, indeed larger sailing ships are built now than were ever known before. Cargoes of the most enormous value are carried in these ships, yet if one of them was captured which it was necessary to send to a prize court, how many officers and men are there in the average man-of-war nowadays who are qualified to navigate such a vessel? The answer is as obvious as it is unsatisfactory.

It is a well-known fact that the members of Parliament for a dockyard constituency are afflicted even more than the average member with the individual grievances of their insatiable constituents. The practice during recent years has been found to be on the increase to such an extent that the Admiralty have recently felt called upon to take some action in the matter, such a practice being subservient to the best interest of dockyard discipline and the interest of the State. Within the last few weeks a local trade council took up the case of two men who had undoubtedly been guilty of acts amounting to insurbordination, after being found fault with and censured by their superior officer in the dockyards. The Admiralty very rightly backed the dockyard officers, and had the men cautioned that any future acts of this sort would be considered to merit dismissal; and they also made in plain that the members of the board are determined to strengthen the hands of local officials in dealing with loitering and wrongdoing generally. It has also, I am informed, been found necessary to warn the workmen at the Royal yards that any attempt to procure promotion by political influence will be visited by stern methods, when such cases are detected.

Reverting to previous remarks in this column anent the necessity of giving more attention to the subject of first aid to injured in the Navy, it is satisfactory to find that in ships in course of construction, more attention is being paid to the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the wounded, while they are being sent down to the operating rooms in action—or, as is more likely in future, after the action is completed—and for guarding them from further injuries by transferring them to protected places behind the armour, or below the water line. But it is not only in time of war, unfortunately, that greater facilities for transporting the injured are required. It often happens that deplorable accidents take place in the Navy in time of peace. This is especially the case in the engine rooms, when the bursting of a steam pipe or the falling in of the crown of a furnace will claim any number from one to a score of victims. When this occurs in a big ship, it often happens that when the injured are rescued in our deep-down stoke-hold, or engine-rooms, there is no way of egress, other than the hatchways, through which they can be removed to a place suitable for them to receive medical attention. In ships of the "King Edward" and the "Commonwealth" type, annecessary pain, caused by removing injured men in awkward positions from the stokeholds, will be largely obviated by arrangements being made to increase the size of the present trunks, which are constructed as "ash hoists," to such a diameter as will allow of an apparatus being designed for injured men to be sent up in comparatively comfortable position. These trunks will also, I learn, have doors on the deck on which the sick bay is to be found, so that the injured can be removed without being sent to the upper deck, and then being compelled to reach the doctor's quarters by some roundabout methods. For the use of men wounded in the fighting position during action, special lifts are to be provided for striking down the wounded from the fighting decks to positions behind the armour.

It is stated that the "Edymion," first-class protected cruiser, was unable to proceed to sea on Tuesday last with the rest of the fleet from Mount's Bay, in consequence of the explosion of a tube. It is not specifically stated that the "tube" referred to is a boiler tube, but the term "explosion" shows that there must have been pressure about the "tube" to cause an explosion, and it must therefore be concluded that it was a boiler tube which burst. Unless the explosion was attended with disaster to the men in the particular boiler-room in which the boiler is situated of which a tube burst, such an inconsiderable reduction of boiler power as that due to the shutting-off of one boiler appear to be a sufficient cause to account for the inability of the cruiser to accompany the other ships to sea. The subject might with advantage to the public service form the basis of a question in the House of Commons as to why the "Endymion" was unable to follow her consorts.


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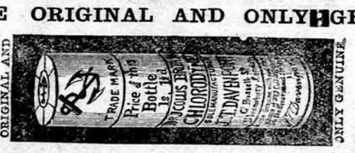


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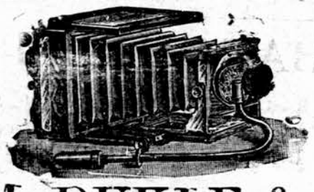

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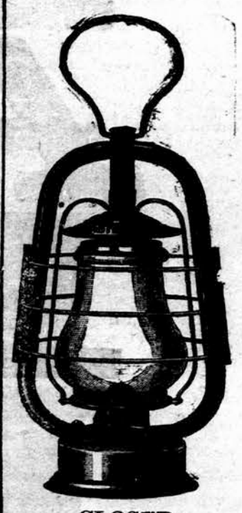

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## The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia, or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that pasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.


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# LAST WEEK OF SALE, SPECIAL MOVING RATE.

## WONDERFUL BARGAINS AT WHITEAWAY'S SALE

### Glassware and Crockery.

| | | Usual Price, Rs. | MOVING RATE Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Sets of 5 Aluminium Chatties with covers ... ... ... | 12-8 | 10-8 |
| 20 | Circular Stoves, with double burner... ... ... ... | 2-4 | 1-14 |
| 30 | Sunrise Stoves. The original make ... ... ... ... | 3-4 | 2-10 |
| 36 | American Blue Lacquered Dash Lamps, with magnifiers, stormproof ... ... .. ... ... ... ... | 3-12 | 3-0 |
| 150 | Lunar Night Lights, Nickel-plated ... ... ... ... | 1-6 | 0-15 |
| 30 | Table Lamps, English made, circular wick ... ... ... | 3-12 | 2-14 |
| 25 | Doz. 1¼ Soda Tumblers, plain thin, good quality ... ... | 4-14 | 3-14 |
| 40 | Trinket Sets, pretty patterns ... ... ... ... ... | 6-8 | 4-12 |
| 24 | Wall Lamps, single burner with polished in reflector ... | 1-10 | 1-6 |
| 75 | Toilet Sets, five pieces, all full size ... ... ... ... | 5-14 | 4-4 |
| 27 | Duplex Burner Wall Lamps, with 7 inch polished reflector | 3-8 | 2-10 |
| 6 | Only Ditmar's Austral Hanging Lamps, shop-soiled ... | 13-8 | 6-12 |

### Men's Goods Generally.

| | | Usual Price, Rs. | MOVING RATE RS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Pith Topees, Pigsticker shape, covered Khaki or Tasi Silk | 3-8 | 2-12 |
| 50 | Newmarket Straw Hats, soft and pliable, perfectly fresh stock | 3-12 | 2-8 |
| 36 | Alpine Shape Pedal Straw Hat, very fashionable style ... | 6-8 | 3-8 |
| 150 | Doz. All Wool Cashmere Socks, the best Gents line in the Sale: New shipment arrived. Worth ... ... .... | 5-15 | 3-15 |
| 36 | (About) Straw Boaters and a few Alpine Hats, slightly soiled | 3-8 & 4-8 | 1-0 |
| 80 | Straw Boaters, good quality with Patent Ivy Head Band. New stock | 2-4 | 1-15 |
| 18 | Real Panama Hats, Alpine shape, slightly soiled, can be washed with soap and water... ... ... ... ... | 17-8 | 6-15 |
| 30 | Light Washing Waistcoats, our own make, perfectly new and fresh | 4-8 | 3-8 |
| 400 | Smart Silk Bows, Newest shapes clean and fresh goods ... | 0-8½ | 0-5 |
| 200 | Pairs Real Irish Knit Golf Hose, in heather shades with fancy tops | 1-8 | 1-0 |
| 136 | Grey Sweaters, all wool, with stand up ribbed collar. Good value | 2-4 | 1-15 |
| 12 | New Japanese Kimonas, samples only of new goods to follow | 4-14 | 2-8 |
| 144 | Men's Khaki Cardigan Jackets, stout make, fast colour ... | 2-10 | 1-15 |

**ODDMENTS IN SOCKS, VESTS AND PANTS ON COUNTERS.**

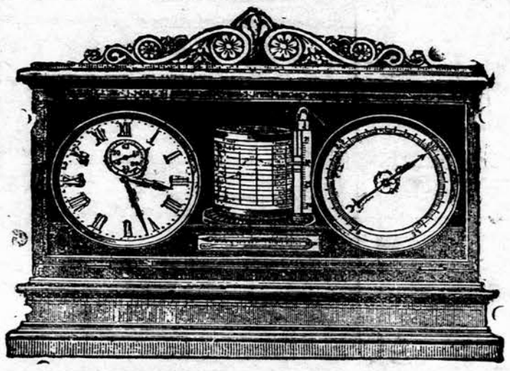
### Fancy Goods & Dresses.

| | | Usual Price, Rs. | MOVING RATE RS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | Pairs Lace Ankle Lisle Thread Hose ... ... | 0-15 | 0-13½ |
| 10 | Doz. Pairs Black, all Lace Lisle Hose ... ... | 0-15 | 0-10 |
| 5 | Only Magnificent Net Lace Lisle and Chiffon Capes | 17-8 | 5-14 |
| 6 | Pretty Muslin Robes with trimmings ... ... | 14-12 | 7-6 |
| 30 | Pieces Coloured Satin Ribbon, 6½ inches wide ... | | 0-10 |
| 12 | Lace Stole Capes, very smart... ... ... ... | | 0-10 |
| 70 | Pieces Moire Ribbon, 1⅞ inch, All good sorts ... | 3-4 | 2-10 |
| 20 | Dozen Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose. 8½, 9, 9½, and 10inches. ... ... ... ... | 0-6 | 0-4 |
| 30 | Richly Embroidered Lace Scarves ... ... ... | 0-15 | 0-13 |
| | | 2-13 | 2-0 |

### Soaps, Pens, Papers, Clocks, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | Boxes Velvet Soap of 3 cakes ... ... ... | 1-8 | 0-11 |
| 40 | Boxes of 3 cakes (Assorted) .. ... ... ... | 0-9 | 0-6 |
| 30 | Tablets Naldire's Dog Soap ... ... ... ... | 0-9 | 0-6 |
| 40 | Brackets Artistically Carved ... ... ... ... | 1-8 | 0-15 |
| 120 | The Pierce Fountain Pen ... ... ... ... | 3-12 | 2-0 |
| 30 | The Sceptre „ „ ... ... ... ... | 1-0 | 0-10 |
| 350 | The King „ „ ... ... ... ... | 3-8 | 1-14 |
| 200 | Cream Wove Bank Writing Paper ... ... ... | 0-8 | 0-6 |
| 200 | Envelopes to Match ... ... ... ... | 0-7 | 0-5 |
| 84 | Pots of Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste ... ... | 0-13 | 0-10 |
| 100 | Undressed Dolls to clear ... ... | All | HALF PRICE |
| 25 | A Varied assortment of toys to clear ... ... | | HALF PRICE |
| 150 | Timepieces and Clocks to clear at ... ... | | HALF PRICE |
| 27 | A large Stock of Oakwood Framed Pictures. (On View) ... ... ... ... | All | HALF PRICE |
| 130 | Of Dalgreen-Swedish Razors ... ... ... ... | 1-0 | 0-10 |
| 1,000 | Latest Novels by well-known Authors ... ... | 0-6 | 0-4½ |
| 100 | Novels by well-known Authors, Colonial Library ... | 1-10 | 0-14 |

# WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.



# THE BAROGRAPH.

## OR SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER,

OF SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY. Rs. 565 ADJUSTED & TIMED.

Dimensions : Height 21½ in., Width 27½ in.

### REGISTERS THE SLIGHTEST VARIATION IN PRESSURE.

This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

## ANEROID BAROMETERS.

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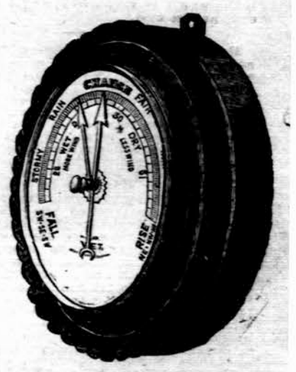
As illustrated, or with visible escapement, solid oak frame, rope pattern. Enamelled dial.
In four sizes—4" Rs. **15-8**; 4½" Rs. **18**; 5" Rs. **22**; 6" Rs. **30**.—In four sizes.



HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved and polished, pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination, Banjo shape, visible movement, bevelled glass front. Length 20 inches. Extreme diameter 7½"; dial 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

HALL-BAROMETER.—Carved antique pattern with pierced leaf design. Pendant Barometer and Thermometer combination. Banjo Shape. Visible movement. Raised brass bezel to Barometer and bevelled glass. Length 18½ inches. Extreme Width 9". Dial diameter 3½". Price Rs. **18**.

ASSORTED BAROMETERS in Fancy Cases, fitted carefully and adjusted. From Rs. **20** to Rs. **50**.

'The Barometer and how to use it: by a Fellow of the Meteorological Society. Price Annas **8**.

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CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, Irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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